"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

The indications for to-day in Greater New York are fair, rain by Tuesday morning.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The situation in Greece has become very grave. The King, should he submit to the orders of the powers, would probably be dethroned by his own subjects. He is obliged to stand firm in his position toward Crete. The May Day celebration in Germany will not be held this year where employers of labor object to it. The Queen's jubilee bazaar in Berlin was patronized by many royal persons, and was a grand social success. Pilgrimages to Mecca have been forbidden by the Sultan of Morocco, on account of the prevalence of the plague.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Secretary of State Sherman is confined to his room with an attack of rheumatism.

Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday agreed on several slight changes in the Tariff bill.

The tug Alfred F. Walcott sank off Seabright, breaking her seacock valve, like the battleship Texas. Her crew brought to this city.

Twenty-one of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer St. Nazaire have been saved. Fifty-one were lost, and seven are not accounted for.

A destructive cyclone visited Austin and other towns of Texas yesterday, causing great damage to property. Many houses were demolished and one or two persons are reported killed.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund yesterday it was stated that the Baroness proposes to devote about $10,000,000 to relieving the congested district of the east side, and transferring poor Hebrew immigrants to the suburbs, where homes will be erected and work provided. It is understood that $1,000,000 will be available for this purpose this year.

Page 2.

Strenuous efforts are being put forth to hold the levees along the Mississippi. The danger is greatest at Greenville, Miss.

Lieut. Preston Brown, United States Army, was presented with a sword by his comrades in the Fifth Artillery upon receiving his commission at Fort Hamilton.

Philip Sexton, a wheelman of 181 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, was run down by a surrey driven by unknown men. His skull was fractured and he is expected to die at the Norwegian Hospital.

Edward Lauterbach sought a conference with Senator Raines, at which the Raines law amendments were discussed. It is believed that orders from Washington threw cold water on the threats of the city men to appeal to the State Committee. The Senator was somewhat bitter in his talks with other callers and held out no hope for any modification of the new provisions.

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Fire yesterday in Portsmouth, Va., destroyed property valued between $150,000 and $200,000.

Sparks from locomotives ignite dry leaves and burn a barn on Staten Island, an eighth of a mile from the railroad tracks.

Bishop Talbot of Wyoming and Idaho administered the rite of confirmation to a class of ninety persons at St. Bartholomew's Church.

The Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated the one hundred and eighth anniversary of its founding by all-day exercises.

The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend in his sermon at All Angels' Church, paid a warm tribute to his predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Charles Hoffman.

Dr. Lyman Abbott defines what it is to believe in the Bible. It is not to believe that Jonah is history, but that God reveals Himself in all things.

The American Temperance Union observed yesterday as Neal Dow Day. The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks of Brooklyn compared the Maine reformer to Gladstone.

Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Delegate, arrived on the steamship Umbria yesterday on his way to Manitoba. He is a guest at the Archbishop's residence while in New York.

"The Truths of Swedenborgianism," was the subject of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's sermon at All Souls' Church. The discourse was mainly a presentation of the ideas of Swedenborg, with little comment.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon announced that Mr. Moody could not return in time to begin the April revival services at Carnegie Hall. He asked his congregation if they should be started without, and nearly all rose in response.

Felix Adler, in Carnegie Hall, advocated ethical culture in public schools. In deciding between religion and no religion character-building, he says the most important aim in education was defeated, and our children have no purpose in life.

A diversity of subjects marked the discourses of metropolitan preachers. Among them the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, at Temple Emanu-El, spoke on the conflict of religions. The Rev. Dr. Rylance, at St. Mark's Church, preached about "Responsibility for Belief."

The students of New York met in Dr. John Hall's Church yesterday afternoon to pay tribute to the memory of the late Prof. Henry Drummond. William E. Dodge sent a letter and Luther D. Wishard, who was long associated with Mr. Drummond, spoke of his work. Dr. Hall presided.

Services were held in the Sunday school of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday in honor of the late Benjamin H. Bayliss. A memorial window will be put in place by the school, of which he had been Superintendent twenty-five years.

A pontifical mass was celebrated at the Paulist Church, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the priesthood of Father Augustine F. Hewit, now Superior General of the Paulists in this country. Archbishop Corrigan, many Church dignitaries and prominent laymen were present.

Page 4.

H. W. Tobias ended his life with laudanum in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on account of rheumatism.

Hinrich Juntke leaped from the ferryboat New York near the Battery and was rescued by two of the crew. The man was penniless and despondent.

A hearing will be held before the Assembly committee next Thursday on the bill proposing the creation of the new State of Manhattan, in the boundaries of New York. The plan is regarded with great seriousness in many quarters.

Page 5.

The Trustees of the Carteret Gun Club have leased grounds from the Stewart estate at Garden City, L. I., and will at once proceed to fit up complete shooting quarters.

Herman Warszawiak, who has sought to be ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church, will be tried before the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on charges filed with that body.

A. Macchi, Foreign Commissioner General for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville, has arrived from Europe, and says he has obtained promises in Europe of several important collections, notably in art goods, to be exhibited. Part of the goods have already been received in this country.

Page 7.

A van, loaded with clothing valued at $1,500, was seized in Broome Street, as the men in charge could not satisfactorily account for its possession.

The new Republican Police Board will meet at Richmond, S. I., to-day. It is proposed to reorganize the force before the Greater New York charter takes effect.

Page 10.

George Merkt, a victim of the cigarette habit, expired in Bellevue Hospital, begging for one more smoke to save his life.

Staten Island fire companies use the rim of a paper car wheel and of a locomotive driving wheel to sound alarms.

A St. Bernard dog bites Dr. Frank R. Gray, City Physician, and a negro in Jersey City. The animal is to be examined for rabies.

John Padden, twelve years old, excuses his theft on the ground that he had been hypnotized by a man named Meyers, when arraigned in court.

Magistrate Wentworth fined eight young men who drank beer from a slot machine and broke windows at 32 Roosevelt Street. Excise law violation is not charged.

Walter Lenhardt, an infant, fell into a bathtub and was scalded at 329 East Fifth Street yesterday. He was taken to Bellevue, and may die of his injuries.

Albert Millet, aged nineteen, tells the Jersey City police that he was robbed by five footpads outside the limits. His story lacks confirmation, and is not believed.

Michael Smith, nineteen years old, and Samuel W. Richardson, fifty years old, were asphyxiated by gas in Brooklyn. Their deaths are believed to be due to accident.

Labor leaders strongly dissent from Justice White's opinion on the anti-trust law that it applies to trades unions. They point out differences between trusts and labor organizations.

Dr. Depew says land has been secured for a new cotton mill with $500,000 capital at Depew, N. Y. The town is growing rapidly as a manufacturing and railroad centre.

President John Smith of the George Junior Republic, at Freeville, tells about the social problems of the little colony before a Harlem audience. More money needed for the work.

Julius Harburger, the former Excise Commissioner, says Mayor Strong is the only logical candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York, and likens him to Gladstone and Bismarck.

Barnum & Bailey's Circus moved in and took possession of Madison Square Garden yesterday morning. A dromedary dropped dead of heart trouble on the march down from Mott Haven.

Harry Gleason's head was forced through the window of a Raines law hotel at 319 Bowery in a brawl with Peter Mayer and Michael Cregan, who were held without bail to await the result of his injuries.

The Aldermen are to be asked to discontinue the practice of issuing permits for sidewalk stands on account of the clash of authority between the board and executive departments of the City Government.

Magistrate Crane in Jefferson Market Court fined Isidore Rothgould of 528 Tenth Avenue and Harold Freedman of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street for selling a handkerchief and a collar to police spies on Sunday.

The steamfitters and the Master Steamfitters' Association have disagreed, and a lockout is threatened, unless the men will agree to sign new rules. A lock-out will likely interfere with the proposed Columbia strike arbitration.

Wheelmen and drivers were out in force yesterday, and seemed to enjoy the bracing atmosphere, but pedestrians were far less numerous in the parks and on Riverside Drive. There was a large crowd at the Aquarium.

The Central Labor Union passed resolutions protesting against the schedule of the Dingley bill which proposes to increase the duty on tobacco wrappers. A delegate sent to Albany against the Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill reported predicting that the bill would be killed.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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SUNK LIKE THE TEXAS.

TUG WALCOTT BREAKS HER SEACOCK VALVE OFF SEABRIGHT.

Her Crew Saved by the Steam Collier Strasburg and Sent to This City on Another Tug.

The stanch and speedy ocean-going tugboat Alfred F. Walcott sank at sea on Saturday, while cruising for tows about twenty miles southeast of Seabright. Capt. Frederick Monks and his crew of six men were brought to the city yesterday by the tug Thomas P. Smith. The sinking of the tug was due to the breaking of the sea-cock valve, an accident similar to that which caused the battleship Texas to sink in her berth at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Water poured into the tug's boiler room instantly the valve broke, and all attempts to break the eight-inch pipe which supplied the circulating pumps, so that the pipe could be stopped up, proved unavailing. A man was lowered over the side to attempt plugging the pipe outboard, but the opening was too far below the water line.

The steam collier Strasburg, with a barge towing from Boston for Baltimore, was descried coming along astern, and Capt. Monks immediately blew his whistle, set his colors union down and cleared away his boat. The tug settled rapidly, and as soon as it was evident that the tug's signals of distress were observed by the Strasburg all hands took to the boat. They were Capt. Monks, Engineer William H. Tanner, Firemen Patrick Lafferty, and Dennie O'Neill, deck hands George Monks and John Hilton, and the cook, known as "George."

When they had been safely transferred to the Strasburg a tabby cat was remembered. She was mewing piteously on the deckhouse of the abandoned tug, and a trip back to her was made.

Before the Strasburg had gone far the Walcott rose up a little at the bow, and sank stern first, forty minutes from the time the valve broke. That was about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. That evening, off Barnegat, the Smith, bound from Philadelphia, for New York, was signaled, and the tug's crew was transferred to her. Tabby was forgotten, and Capt. Monks fears that he'll never see her again.

The Captain, who lives at 104 Adams Street, Brooklyn, is about sixty-five years old. He is one of the veteran tugboat men of the harbor, and has been on the Walcott since she was built, in 1870. Prior to that he was on the new tug Phoenix, which blew up outside Sandy Hook in February, 1870, while she was towing in the old packet ship Hudson. One of the Phoenix's men was never seen afterward, two died subsequently. The Captain and the rest of the crew were picked up by a pilot boat.

The Walcott was then built at Lawrence's yard, in Greenpoint. She was 103 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 10 fet depth of hold. She had one of the loftiets smokestacks for a tug hereabouts, a high bow, and boatmen said that she could live in any kind of a sea. She had recently been provided with new engines, and could make 12 knots. She cost $30,000, and was worth, when lost, $15,000, on which there was not a cent of insurance. Capt. Monks, Engineer Tanner, and J. B. Conlin, a lawyer, were her owners.

Women Voters in Fort Scott.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 28.—Registration for the coming city election closed here Friday night with more than 2,000 women enrolled. The interest displayed in this election by the women has never been equaled here. During the day they worked industriously, driving from house to house in carriages and conveying voters to the registration booths in large numbers. A full city ticket will be elected. The women are about equally divided in their preference for Mayor.

Grievances of Sailors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—A public meeting will be held in this city Wednesday to discuss the grievances of American sailors. No doubt the case of the ship T. F. Oakes will be brought up. There is a good deal of interest in that case, for the reason that George King, a sailor on the Oakes, who died of scurvy, was a resident of Philadelphia and a member of Post No. 400, G. A. R., a naval post.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY

The Baroness de Hirsch to Spend $10,000,000 in New York to Benefit Her Race.

WILL BUILD THEM HOMES

Transfer the Dwellers of the Congested East Side Beyond the City Limits.

THE PLAN ANNOUNCED BY MR. STRAUS YESTERDAY.

Work Will be Provided for Them in Their Suburban Homes—A Home and School for Working Women Costing $500,000 is Also Promised.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund yesterday afternoon the fact was brought out that a new enterprise in philanthropy and one of great importance to the public is soon to be undertaken in New York. It is a stupendous project—nothing less than to relieve the congested district of the east side by building homes and establishing industries in the suburbs. This enterprise has been kept a secret until now, although it became known when Oscar S. Straus returned from Europe recently that he had brought assurances from the Baroness de Hirsch that she would make some liberal gifts to the philanthropies which have been established here by her late husband.

It was supposed that some official communication would be received at yesterday's meeting through Mr. Straus, but the expected letters have not yet arrived, and he had to content himself with making an oral statement of the Baroness's intentions, and the great interest which she is taking in the progress of her race in the United States.

The meeting was held at Temple Emanu-El, corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The President of the Board, M. S. Isaacs, Esq., occupied the chair. Judge Myer Sulzberger, one of the Trustees of the fund, came over from Philadelphia to confer with his colleagues upon the work which is now pressing upon their attention. Besides Mr. Straus and the gentlemen named, there were present Emanuel Lehman, the Treasurer of the fund; Julius Goldman, Secretary; Henry Rice, James H. Hoffman, and William B. Hackenberg.

Mr. Straus said that the plans which had already been developed contemplated doubling the capacity of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, on Ninth Street, near Third Avenue, at a cost of $150,000. The East Broadway Hebrew Institute, which is conducted by the Educational Alliance, is to receive $100,000, which will suffice to add greatly to its capacity for usefulness.

A new project is a home and school for working women. This is said to be one of the favorite schemes of the Baroness, who is not only carrying on the work of her husband, but developing new charities of her own special choice. Upon this industrial training institution in New York she will expend, it is said, $500,000 at the outset.

These sums, aggregating $750,000, are immediately available for the purposes mentioned. Greater than all, however, the Trustees say, is the project to relieve the crowded tenements of the east side. Ten million dollars, it was stated yesterday, would be a modest estimate of the amount that will be required to give practical effect to the idea.

The Baroness de Hirsch has had considerable correspondence with American friends on this subject in the last year, and has consulted various eminent men of both Continents who are familiar with the problem. The crowded condition of the lower east side has for years been attracting the attention of scientific men as well as the city officials, who say the population on several of the streets is denser than can be found anywhere in Europe. The congestion is steadily growing worse by reason of the large immigration to this port, and the health authorities have frequently declared that it is a public menace.

The Baroness has knowledge of the degrading tendency of this crowded tenement life, and expressed herself as desiring to elevate the poor Hebrew immigrants in New York in order that they may become worthy citizens of the Republic. While this, her greatest project, therefore, will have an industrial aspect, the essential motive is benevolence.

Her wishes on the subject are to be laid before the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in writing, and it will remain for them to definitely formulate plans for carrying on the work. Most likely, the gentlemen say, there will have to be a larger board, and possibly an entirely new board, to manage the work of home building.

Mr. Straus's understanding is that the sum of $1,000,000 will be made available this season for the project here outlined of providing suburban homes for several thousand of the east side tenement dwellers. All the Trustees feel that the scope of the enterprise is so great that it cannot be comprehended at a glance.

The President Will Attend.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—National Commander Donovan of the Union Veteran Legion, states that President McKinley has assured him that he will come to this city on April 9 and review the parade of the legion, the occasion being the thirty-sixth anniversary of the surrender of Appomattox. The President is a member of the legion, and as a result of his expected visit, Commander Donovan has ordered the encampments of the legion in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., and New York to attend.

Land for the Jay Gould Heirs.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 28.—Judge Foster, in the Federal Court, has made a final decree settling the litigation between the Chicago Great Western Railroad and the Jay Gould heirs, involving sixty-six acres of land in Kansas City, Kan. The decree is made in pursuance to an agreement reached by the attorneys in the case, and gives forty-three acres of land to the Chicago Great Western and twenty-three acres to the Gould heirs.

CHANGES IN THE SCHEDULES.

Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee Worked Yesterday on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were in session several hours to-day and again to-night considering amendments to the pending Tariff bill, some of which have been urged by those whose interests are affected by the schedules as originally agreed on, and others which have been suggested by the debate on the bill.

A number of amendments were agreed on unanimously by the majority, and will be presented in the house by Mr. Dingley before the vote is taken Wednesday.

"There was nothing new added to the bill," said a member to-night, "but the changes made were simply in the schedules already reported, and none is of great importance. These amendments were mainly in the way of changes in punctuation, classification, and phraseology.

"Probably the most important amendment agreed on was to make the rates on nursery stock specific by the thousand cuttings, instead of uniform ad valorem, as they now are in the bill. The present rate in the bill is 30 per cent. ad valorem, and the changes made fix a specific rate that will equal the ad valorem duty. This change was made on the representation of the nursery interests of the country, which contended that the pending rates were inimical to their welfare.

"Several other amendments agreed on were to reduce the rate of imports the like of which are not produced here, and where no great interests will suffer from such rates. The duty on dates was reduced from 1½ cents per pound to ½ cent."

There was no discussion looking to a possible postponement of the final vote on the bill to a later day than that now fixed because of the slow progress which has been made in the House, and members of the majority say the vote surely will be taken on that day.

OHIO COAL FIELD SOLD.

Properties in Jackson County Deeded to an English Syndicate.

JACKSON C. H., Ohio, March 28.—Papers have been signed and delivered transferring the entire Jackson County coal field to the Kruger syndicate of London, Limited, in consideration of $4,000,000. The properties of nineteen have been sold.

The agent in the deal who negotiated for the Kruger Company was Charles Fisk Beach of London, formerly of New York.

HAS A CORNER ON ONIONS.

A Kansas City Merchant Who Controls the Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—James McKinney, a wholesale produce and commission merchant, apparently has succeeded in cornering the onion market. He has contracted for 27,000 barrels of fancy, kiln-died stock that will keep for months, and has stored them awaiting an advance in price. Many wholesalers needing immediate orders have been compelled to $8.50 a barrel for the same stock which previous to the present scarcity could have been bought for $1.75 and $2.25.

Local dealers have many orders from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities to be filled, but the receipts have been so light here outside of those to McKinney that no shipping orders could be filled, it being almost an impossibility to supply the local demand.

CANADA'S STATE DINNER.

Sir Charles Tupper Was Absent from the Function.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 28.—There is considerable comment in political circles over Sir Charles Tupper's absence from the drawing room last evening, and from the State dinner on the evening of the opening of Parliament. The only ministers of the late Government who were at last night's function in the Senate were Sir MacKenzie Bowell and Sir Adolphe Caron.

The seven bolters of the MacKenzie administration and the leader of the opposition (Tupper) are evidently determined to do what they can to destroy the popularity of the representative of the sovereign in Canada. This makes the Liberals all the more determined to make all the State functions a success. The officials, who are all Conservatives, know this, and, therefore, attend with greater regularity than in the past, for fear of their positions.

Between 700 and 800 were present last night, a greater number than any past year since the days of Princess Louise at Government House.

A BIG CHINESE FUNERAL.

Enjoyed by About Five Thousand Citizens of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28.—Lee Pon, Grand Recorder of the Chinese Free Masons in America, was buried here today. His funeral provided entertainment for 5,000 persons and scared more horses than the police have any record of.

Three Chinamen on horseback led the procession to the cemetery, sharing the honors of public notice with a Chinese band which played Confucian dirges, and a German band which performed circus tunes. Between Seventh and Eighth Streets, on Market Street, a platform was erected.

Three tables loaded with Chinese delicacies were placed upon it, and the coffin was laid under a white canopy. Priests in white robes said prayers, the Chinese population of St. Louis marched in procession around the table, offerings were made to the gods of China, and to the spirit of Lee Pon, salvos of crackers were fired, joss sticks were burned, and after the three leaders had been carefully set in position on their horses, the procession started for the Wesleyan Cemetery.

The ceremonies at the graveside were short, and the crowd dispersed, satisfied with the biggest Chinese funeral St. Louis has ever seen.

Mother Patricia Dead.

HAMILTON, Ontario, March 28.—Mother Patricia, Superioress of Loretto Convent, died this evening from rheumatism. She was fifty-eight years old. Her worldly name was O'Dea, and one of her brothers is a physician, practicing in New York.

Atlantic Squadron to Visit Portland.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In response to the request of Speaker Reed, the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to the Admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron to visit Portland this Summer with the fleet.

LIVES LOST IN A CYCLONE

Property in Austin and the Surrounding Country in Texas Suffered Great Damage.

MANY HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Several Large Electric Light Towers Blown Down—Wind Blew Sixty Miles an Hour—Storm Lasted Twenty Minutes, Then Sunshine Followed.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 28.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock this city and surrounding country was visited by a terrific cyclone that did great damage to property.

The wind came from the southwest and blew about sixty miles an hour for nearly twenty minutes. Several large electric light towers were blown down, and a number of houses in the residence portion of the city were demolished. In several cases narrow escapes from death are reported. A new but unoccupied residence, the property of Mr. Burt McDonald, crashed against the home of Mr. Vining, knocking in one side of the building. Two little children who were in a room playing narrowly escaped death.

The wind blew piles of lumber in every direction, scattering ruin and waste on every side. The roofs of a number of houses were torn off and blown a great distance. The State University suffered seriously. The force of the elements lifted the roof of a dormitory, letting the rain drive with full effect into the four-story building. Great damage was done to the building and property of the 200 students therein, many of whom fled for their lives when the crash came.

The roof was carried 100 yards, falling on and crushing in the top of a cottage in which were four people. None were even injured, though they were entombed by falling débris.

A church just to the north of the university had its entire east wall destroyed, and was unroofed, the débris being carried a block away. The residence of Dr. Graves was lifted from its foundation, twisted completely around, and set down in the same place, so badly damaged, however, that none of the doors could be opened to permit the escape of the frightened inmates.

The small town of Clarksville near this city was swept by the winds, and many horses were killed by flying timber and débris. A number of small houses were toppled over. Fortunately, the inmates were not killed, but many were badly injured.

With the terrific wind came a driving rain that was little short of a flood, and swept everything before it. Persons arriving on the evening trains tell a story of ruin, and reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the storm was general in this section. The small town of Buda, near here, was badly handled by the storm. Quite a number of houses were demolished and one or two persons killed, though their names are not obtainable owing to the fact that most of the telegraph wires are prostrated and news is very meagre.

The storm was the worst that has ever visited this vicinity, and it has laid waste everything in its track. The sun came out brightly after the twenty minutes of havoc.

NOT KILLED BY THE SPANIARDS

The Death of Henry Dabregon in Cuba Investigated.

HAVANA, March 28.—The officials announce that they have investigated the circumstances of the death last Autumn at Carthagena of Henry Dabregon, a civil engineer and British subject, which was originally described as a brutal murder, committed by the Spanish soldiery. They deny the statement that shortly before he was killed, Dabregon had thrashed a Spanish officer, and that the clue to the killing is to be found in the affray.

The officials describe Dabregon's death as a "common crime," which has been "investigated by competent tribunals," and declare that no ill feeling exists here among British subjects because of the inactivity of the Consular authorities in the matter.

THE LAW PROBABLY VOID.

A Decision on the Indeterminate Sentence Act of Illinois.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Supreme Court of the State rendered a decision at Ottawa yesterday which attorneys assert practically holds the indeterminate sentence law to be unconstitutional. The decision was handed down in the habeas corpus case of David A. McDonnell and John H. Clements against the people, an appeal from Clark County.

The men were convicted of manslaughter last October, and sent to the Chester Penitentiary under the new law, the duration of their sentence not being fixed.

A new trial having been denied, they applied for a writ of habeas corpus, asserting that the law is unconstitutional. This was also denied. They appealed to the Supreme Court, which ordered the court below to issue the writ.

This, in the opinion of attorneys, amounts to a declaration that the law is invalid, and indicates that the court, when the case again comes before it, as it will when the court below has passed on it, will release the men and declare the measure unconstitutional.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28.—A large number of legislators and politicians, who had spent Sunday at home, returned to-night and the Senatorial situation is again full of interest. The anti-Hunter men in the Legislature gave out a statement to-night explaining more fully the grounds of their opposition to Hunter. The anti-Hunter leaders claim to-night that they will have one and probably two accessions from the Hunter ranks to-morrow. At any rate an election on to-morrow's ballot is not considered possible.

Bureau of American Republics.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The contest over the appointment of a Director for the Bureau of American Republics probably will be settled this week. As a result of the examinations held yesterday by a board consisting of three foreign Ministers and two representatives of the State Department, the following persons deemed eligible for appointment were certified to Secretary Sherman, in the order of merit: Frederick Hilder, Joseph P. Smith, and Grant Webster. Mr. Smith will probably secure the place.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS.

Minister Terrell Asks for Military Guards for Missionaries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—Owing to fears of further disturbances in the Vilayet of Sivas United States Minister Terrell has asked the Porte to resume the military guards at the residences of the American missionaries.

There is a feeling of uneasiness here because of the rumor that the Armenians who participated in the attack on the Imperial Ottoman Bank have returned to the city. The fact that the authorities have materially increased of late the military precautions against outbreak indicates that they share in the feeling of apprehension.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ILL.

Confined to His Room by an Attack of Rheumatism.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary of State Sherman is confined to his room with an attack of rheumatism, which manifested itself yesterday.

It is not regarded as serious, and the Secretary is expected soon to be out again.

BATTLESHIP IOWA TO SAIL.

To Have Her Official Trial Trip Off the New England Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The big sea-going battleship Iowa will leave Cramp's shipyards early to-morrow morning for her official trial trip off the New England coast. She will proceed directly from this city to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, reaching there some time on Wednesday. There she will be promptly placed in dry dock, and on the following morning a force of workmen will begin to scrape her bottom and give her a fresh coat of paint.

It is expected that the Iowa will leave next Saturday for Boston, where she is scheduled to arrive the following Monday.

FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Property Valued Between $150,000 and $200,000 Destroyed.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 28.—Fire this morning destroyed property valued at between $150,000 and $200,000, consisting of St. Paul's Catholic Church, two public halls, and twenty-seven dwellings.

As a result of the conflagration 200 persons are homeless to-day.

At least fifty houses in different parts of the city caught fire from flying sparks and cinders, but were saved by prompt action of bucket brigades.

The insurance upon all the property burned will probably not aggregate $50,000. The The Catholic church was valued at about $50,000.

A BIG FIRE IN NEW LONDON.

"The Elms," with All Its Valuable Furnishings, Destroyed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 28.—The Elms, the magnificent residence of Col. A. C. Tyler, on Pequot Avenue, with all its elaborate furnishings, valuable paintings, bric-à-brac, musical instruments, silver, &c., was destroyed by fire early this morning, causing a loss of over $300,000. Insurance, $75,000. The family records of the Osgoods, from whom Mrs. Tyler is descended, and the records of the Tylers for generations, as well as many heirlooms, were also destroyed, and both Col. Tyler and wife feel the loss of these most keenly.

The residence was a spacious three-story wooden building. The fire is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in the music room, where painters have been working for several days. Col. Tyler resides in Washington during the Winter, and preparations were being made to have the home in readiness for the return of the family next Thursday. The butler was the only occupant of the house this morning, and he was awakened about 5 o'clock by the strong smell of smoke. The fire was burning briskly at the time, and he escaped with difficulty.

It was impossible to save anything, and the fire department found its efforts futile to check the flames before the residence was entirely reduced to ashes. The family silver had been returned from Tiffany's only a few days ago, and was still uncased, but it was impossible to save any of it. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry was also destroyed.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Mississippi Valley and thence westward over the Rocky Mountains. It has risen on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There is a depression of considerable energy central over Southern Texas, causing southeasterly gales in the Western Gulf coast, but the barometer is lowest over Montana and highest north of the lake regions.

It is warmer from New England and the Middle Atlantic States westward to Colorado and the Dakotas. It is cooler in Texas and Northern Florida, and also over the plateau regions.

The weather has been fair, except in the Southwest. Severe local thunderstorms and heavy rains are reported from Texas.

Fair weather will continue generally on the Atlantic coast Monday, but it will rain by Tuesday morning. Increasing cloudiness with rain is indicated for the Gulf States and Central Valleys, probably severe local storms from the Gulf coast northward to the Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	29	35	35
6 A. M.	28	33	33
9 A. M.	30	35	36
12 M.	38	40	42
4 P. M.	38	42	44
6 P. M.	36	42	43
9 P. M.	36	39	30
12 P. M.	36	34	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1895	34
Corresponding date for last 20 years	41

Poland Water, for the kidneys, prescribed universally. Circulars, 3 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

SAINT NAZAIRE SURVIVORS

Sixteen Men, Including a Passenger Rescued by the Tramp Steamship Yanariva.

NOW IN GREENOCK, SCOTLAND.

The Complete Story of the Disaster Shows that Fifty-one Persons Perished After Leaving the Ship—A Tale of Terrible Suffering.

GREENOCK, March 28.—The report that the steamer Yanariva, a British tramp vessel, from Newport News for Glasgow, had picked up some of the survivors of the foundered steamer Ville de St. Nazaire of the West Indian Line of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique turns out to have been correct. The Yanariva arrived here to-day and at once reported that March 12, in latitude 31, longitude 71, she had rescued sixteen of those who had been on the St. Nazaire just before she went down off Cape Hatteras in the storm of March 8.

The saved are:

GIRAUD, GERMAIN, second engineer, of Marseilles.
LAURENZETTI, P., third engineer, of Marseilles.
NICOLAI, PIERRE, Second Captain, of Marseilles.
NICOLAS SAUVENEL, Cuban, a passenger.
TWELVE SAILORS belonging to Martinique.

At the time of the rescue the lookout on the Yanariva sighted a small boat some distance from her displaying a signal of distress. She bore down to the boat, and soon had the survivors on board, where everything possible was done for their comfort. As soon as the rescued people were able to give the details of the disaster that had befallen the St. Nazaire they told a story that agreed in all its material details with the report of the foundering of the steamer cabled here from the United States.

Thirteen Die from Exposure.

The boat which the Yanariva picked up had contained twenty-ine persons, but when the steamer sighted it there were only sixteen persons alive in it, the others having died from the effects of exposure and hunger.

The survivors were exhausted, and if the Yanariva had not seen their boat they would all have been dead in a short time. The Yanariva saw nothing of the other boats which left the St. Nazaire.

Capt. Weston, the master of the Yanariva, modestly tells a very graphic story of the rescue. He says that on March 18, eight days after he left Newport News, it was reported to him that a dark object, apparently flying a signal of distress, could be seen some distance off. He at once scrutinized the object through a marine glass, and thought he saw living persons in a boat. He at once gave orders to the man at the wheel to change the course of the steamer so that she would run down to the windward of the boat. When the Yanariva approached the boat it was seen that there were sixteen persons in her.

The weather was rough, and it was a delicate task to bring the boat under the lee of the steamer. Those in the boat could render almost no assistance in effecting their own rescue. Finally, despite the rough sea, the boat was brought alongside, and lines were thrown to those in her and they were hauled on board.

Crazed by Their Sufferings.

The survivors presented a most pitiable spectacle. Their faces were wan and haggard, their eyes were bulging from their sockets, and their scant clothing hung about them in loose folds. All were in a condition of the greatest exhaustion, and were unable to stand when they reached the deck of the Yanariva. Two of the number had lost their reason from the terrible sufferings they had endured, and they had to be restrained by the men of the steamer.

The boat had left the St. Nazaire in such haste that she had not been properly provisioned. There was only a small tin of biscuits aboard of her, and this, it is believed, was part of the stores supposed to be kept in the lifeboats for use in just such a contingency as had occurred.

After three days of the best care possible, with the meagre facilities of the steamer, all of them were able to partake of solid food. Thereafter they progressed favorably, but have not yet fully recovered from the effects of their terrible experience.

Ran Before the Wind.

In an interview with one of the officers, he described the capsizing or smashing of the boats when they were attempting to leave the St. Nazaire. When the boat in which the survivors were found was launched, Second Captain Nicolai took command of her. The weather was extremely rough, and continued so for several days. A sail was rigged, and Capt. Nicolai managed to keep her running dead before the wind. This, though a dangerous manoeuvre, was the only thing possible to do under the circumstances, as to have kept the boat on any other point of sailing would have resulted in her being swamped. As it was, the combing seas followed close upon the stern of the boat, and every moment threatened to break aboard and fill her. The water constantly poured over her gunwales, and every soul in the boat was drenched to the skin. The water was bailed out with caps, and this exercise undoubtedly saved the lives of some of the hapless men, for otherwise they might have frozen to death. The salt incrusted on their faces and hands and caused much pain.

How They Left the St. Nazaire.

Second Capt. Nuolai says that on the 6th of March the vessel sprang a leak. A violent hurricane blew that night and during the following day. On the morning of the 8th, the vessel had sunk so low in the water that it was necessary to take to the boats, although the storm was still at its height. The Ville de St. Nazaire had a complement of eight lifeboats. The first four launched were dashed against the side of the vessel and pounded to pieces. All the occupants were drowned. The other four got clear, but soon parted company.

The suddenness with which it was necessary to abandon the St. Nazaire prevented any attempt being made to put a supply of water in the boat. Some of the men withstood the tortures of thirst as long as it was possible for human nature to do so. Then, maddened by the torture to which they were subjected, they drank sea water.

Suicide of Insane Men.

Their agony was then worse than ever, and in a short time they went mad and jumped into the sea. The strongest of the

men refrained from putting the sea water into their mouths, and prevented by force some of the others from doing so. Those who were maddened by drinking were held in the boat until the strength of their would-be saviors failed, when, with piercing cries, they threw themselves overboard, to escape the torture that was racking their frames.

Words cannot express the agony that was experienced by all. Day after day they vainly scanned the heaving breast of the ocean for sight of a sail. Gulls flying close to the sea, or the breaking top of a wave were frequently mistaken for the gleam of canvas, and finally all hands almost abandoned hope of ever being picked up.

On the morning of March 18 the smoke of a steamer was seen streaming in a long line upon the distant horizon. For a long time it could not be determined what course she was steering, and the men were fairly frantic with fear lest she would not sight them. The steamer was then too far away to allow of a signal from the boat being seen. Ultimately the topmasts, lower masts, and then the hull of the steamer came up in full view, and then a signal was set.

Anxiety Turned to Hope.

The men were now maddened with anxiety. At one moment the boat would be on the top of a sea, when the steamer would be observed, and then she would sink into the trough and the steamer would be lost to view. Finally, their anxiety turned to hope, and then to certainty, for it was seen that the steamer was steering for them. There were only four inches of the freeboard of the boat showing, and it was learned afterward that it was this that first attracted the attention of those on the Yanariva before the signal that had been set was seen. So low was the boat in the water that it was expected momentarily that she would sink, the men being too exhausted to make any attempt to free her.

After an hour of horrible suspense, during which time the Yanariva was manoeuvring to get the boat under her lee, the survivors were hauled aboard the steamer. Their joy was intense when they felt a solid deck again beneath their feet.

Those who were saved had no knowledge of the fate of those who had left the St. Nazaire in the other boats, but before they parted company with the Captain's boat they frequently saw those in her dropping corpses overboard. Many of those in that boat seemed to be raving mad.

The names of the crew who were saved by the Yanariva are Pauparc, Burac, Chaudierre, and two men named Ludon, all sailors; Marteau, Madeleine, Salvere, Cacheux, Cleadore, and Saguel, all firemen.

Exact Time of the Rescue.

Capt. Weston of the Yanariva says that the boat was sighted at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 12. She was then 253 miles from New York. It was an anxious and difficult task to make the rescue. The sea was running very high, and at times the boat was carried to a level with the steamer's deck. It was feared that the steamer would be driven too close to her and swamp her.

The occupants were too weak to render the slightest assistance to the steamer in getting them aboard. For four days they had been without food or water, and some of them had left the St. Nazaire so hurriedly that they did not have a proper supply of clothing.

When the men were taken aboard the steamer they fell into alternate paroxysms of laughing and crying.

After the rescue had been effected Capt. Weston put a man at the masthead of the Yanariva to keep a lookout for the other boats, but no trace of them was seen.

The French Consul greeted the Yanariva upon her arrival here, and warmly thanked Capt. Weston for his humanity and seaman-like conduct. Capt. Weston, who is a fair specimen of the bluff English sea Captain, is proud of his achievement in restoring all the rescued men to health.

THE SAVED AND LOST.

What Is Definitely Known About the St. Nazaire Survivors.

The information conveyed in the dispatch enables a more accurate estimate to be made of the number saved and lost by the foundering of the Ville de St. Nazaire. There were twenty-nine originally in the boat picked up by the Yanariva, and as sixteen only were saved, thirteen must be added to the number of those certainly lost. Of those who put off in the longboat there were four survivors brought to New York by the schooner Hilda, and thirty-four in that were lost. According to the signals made by the steamship Maroa, when passing the Lizard on Saturday, four had been saved from the Captain's boat. Capt. Berri, one of the survivors first rescued, said Saturday that there were eight persons in the Captain's boat when she upset off from the sinking steamship. This makes a total in the three boats accounted for of seventy-five persons, of whom twenty-four are saved. Fifty-one, then, are certainly lost, all having died while adrift in the small boats or been washed overboard. This leaves seven only unaccounted for of the total eighty-two souls on the Ville de St. Nazaire. It was said that some were swept from the Steamship's decks before any boats could be lowered by the seas that made a breech over her. These were said to be seamen who were trying to get the boats clear. If this report be true, the number in the fourth boat which put off must have been less than seven.

From the data now at hand the saved are as follows:

Passengers.—Saved by Hilda: Juan de Dios Tejada; saved by the Yanariva: Nicolas Sauvenal.

Officers and Crew.—Saved by the Hilda: Capt. Jules Berri, Inspector of the French Line; Alphonse Maire, physician; Pierre Sauts, fourth engineer; saved by the Yanariva: Second Capt. Pierre Nicolai, Second Engineer Germain Giraud, Third Engineer Marius Laurenzetti; saved by the Maroa: Capt. Paul Jagueneau, commander of the Ville de St. Nazaire; Chief Engineer Philippe Mariani, and Second Lieut. Suffren Hubert.

In addition there was a fireman saved by the Maroa and twelve seamen by the Yanariva.

The passengers certainly lost are Mrs. Tejada and her three children. The fate of Albert Dumois and Louis Dumois and of Ramon Jiminez is still unknown.

Of the officers, Purser Charles Lejeune was in the Captain's boat, but was not among the survivors reported by the Maroa, which picked up that boat. The fate of First Lieut. Andre de Andreis remains in doubt, as does that of Quartermaster Gaetan Picard and Carpenter Louis Mitchell.

Nicolas Sauvenal is an officer of the Cuban Army who had come here on a mission from Gen. Calixto Garcia, and was going to Haiti, intending to get from there back to Cuba and Gen. Garcia's headquarters.

Arrested for Laying a Floor.

For laying a new floor in Albert Nelson's saloon, at 113 Broad Street, yesterday, three men were arrested by Detectives Currie and Snyder and locked up in the Old Slip Police Station. It was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when Larry O'Brien, fifty-seven years old, a carpenter of 62 Marion Street, with his helper, Peter Hyson of 123 Washington Street were tearing up the old boards and getting the new ones ready for place. Bartender Herman Nordback, a Swede, was bossing the job, the saloon door being left open. The detectives were strolling about the precinct, looking for violations of the liquor tax law, and on this charge arrested the bartender. O'Brien and Hyson were locked up for breaking the Sunday law.

A Swindler's Poor Memory.

Charles Reilly, whose picture is said to be No. 879 in the Rogues' Gallery, went into the store of Herman Kohlbusch, at 59 Nassau Street, Saturday, and represented that he was a truckman for a big up-town grocery firm, one of Mr. Kolnbusch' customers, and that his truck had broken down. It would require $2 to repair it, and he would like to get the money. Mr. Kohlbusch recognized Reilly as a man that had told him a similar story about a year ago. The story then turned out to be false. Reilly was arrested, confessed his guilt, and said his work in that line brought him about $50 a week. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was committed for trial.

MURDER OF YOUNG DEBBINS.

A Mysterious Crime to Which the Police of Medford, Mass., Have As Yet No Clue.

MEDFORD, Mass., March 28.—Walter H. Debbins, aged twenty, the son of an ice contractor of this city, who was murdered in the woods near Highland Street yesterday afternoon by an unknown person, was shot twice in the back, and must have died instantly. His chum, Franklin W. Woods, twenty years old, of Stoneham, whose home is a quarter of a mile from where the body was found, and who was on his way to meet young Debbins at the time of the murder, is under arrest upon suspicion of knowing something of the tragedy.

The police are unable to discover a motive for the crime. Young Debbins is not known to have had an enemy in the world. He lived with his father, William T. Debbins, and his mother and sister, at 47 Forrest Street, and up to a short time ago drove an ice wagon for his father. His chum, Woods, a hostler by occupation, was out of work and the two young men had been in the habit lately of spending their afternoons roaming about in the woods of Middlesex Falls.

They had an appointment together yesterday afternoon at the Melrose pumping station. Two fifteen-year-old boys who live in Melrose, and were riding their bicycles through the woods, discovered the body, and were the first to inform the police. While the patrol wagon was being rapidly driven to the scene young Woods was met walking hurriedly toward Debbins's home. He told the officers he was going to tell Mr. Debbins of his son's death, saying that he had come upon his chum's dead body in the woods. Woods was without any overcoat, and it was afterward found by the officers near the body. He said that he had thrown it aside so as to run faster. The ground where the murdered boy's body was found showed no signs of a scuffle, and it is thought the person who committed the deed must have crept up behind Debbins and fired the two shots without any warning. Woods tells a good straightforward story, and the police are of the opinion that as far as the case has been investigated his story is all right.

It was talked about that Debbins had had a love quarrel with a young woman with whom he kept company. Several men driving teams who passed that way saw the body and took it for that of a drunken man sleeping.

WHEELMAN FATALLY HURT.

Philip Sexton Run Down by a Surrey in Brooklyn.

Peter Sexton, a member of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, was fatally injured in a collision at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Seventy-ninth Street and Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sexton started out from his home at 181 Nineteenth Street, about noon to meet some friends at Avoca Villa, in Bath Beach. As he was about to turn into Fourteenth Avenue from Seventy-ninth Street, a surrey, in which were two men, was being driven at a smart pace from the opposite direction. Sexton attempted to pass the vehicle, but the horse swerved toward him directly on the crosswalk. The forward wheel of the surrey struck Sexton's wheel, throwing him to the ground, where he lay unconscious. Several persons ran to the spot, and one of the men got out. He took one look at Sexton and then, without a word jumped into the surrey, whipped up, and drove rapidly away without any one attempting to stop him.

At the Norwegian Hospital it was found that Sexton had received a fracture at the base of the skull, and, in addition, many cuts and bruises about the head and face. Last evening Sexton was conscious at intervals, and, although apparently able to understand what was said to him, was utterly unable to articulate. His lips would move, but no sound came from them. At midnight it was said that Sexton might not live until morning.

The police have sent out a general alarm for the two men, but as the descriptions furnished were incomplete and conflicting, there is little chance that they will be found.

Arrivals from Abroad.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamer La Touraine from Havre were J. P. Atman, Edmond Boissevain, Col. Creveling, Eugene Guerin, Frank L. Hiles, Newbold Morris, Frank S. Mills, Carlos G. Palacos, W. G. Read, Jr., and Harry Stoffel.

On the Cunard Line steamship Umbria from Liverpool and Queenstown were Charles A. Abell, George Brougham, B. Clark Lens, D. Campbell Johnston, Capt. E. Murrell, W. J. Stewart, George Winn, B. Horton, and Sherrington A. Shepherd.

In the second cabin of the Umbria was "Sammy" Kelly, the pugilist who recently defeated Plimmer, the English light-weight champion.

Died from a Fractured Skull.

John McDermott, twenty-four years old, of 451 West Forty-fourth Street, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday from a fractured skull which he got in a fall from a truck at Ninth Avenue and Forty-third Street Saturday evening. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon soon after his fall. The only thing of which McDermott complained then was his knee. He made no mention of his head, and the physician allowed McDermott's friends to take him home. At midnight McDermott became delirious and violent. His delirium increased until the police were sent for. The result of this was another ambulance call, and the man was taken to the hospital. He died a few hours later.

Mechanical Engineers to Organize.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at 283 Hudson Street of delegates representing nearly all of the associations of mechanical engineers of this city, to unite into one organization for their mutual benefit. There were 200 delegates at the meeting, representing about 6,000 marine, eccentric, and stationary engineers. An adjournment was made until next Sunday, when a meeting to effect organization will be held.

Fireman's Spine Paralyzed.

While walking through Cedar Street at 10 o'clock last night Joseph De Dekin, a fireman on the French steamship La Champagne, fell to the sidewalk near the corner of Church Street. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from spinal paralysis, probably due to overexertion in the stokehole of the vessel.

Fear Prevented Her Being Saved.

The dress of Mrs. Leah Welbel, nineteen years old, of 507 East Thirteenth Street, caught fire from a stove yesterday afternoon, and she was fatally burned. She was so much frightened by the flames that it was impossible for any one to render assistance until it was too late. During her struggles her husband was also slightly burned.

Good Citizens' National Convention.

A call for a National Good Citizens' Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on May 18, 19, and 20, has been issued by an organization of church workers at Nashville, of whom the Rev. R. W. Binkley is Chairman. The purpose of the convention, as stated in the circular, is to discuss matters relating to the many evils of the day.

Gen. Alger Visits the City.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, and returned by the midnight train to Washington. He came here on private business.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Candelaria Gold and Silver Mining Company of New York City, to operate in the mining district of San Dimas, State of Durango, Republic of Mexico; capital, $400,000. Directors—Mark Birmingham, Joseph Hover, and Charles A. Reed of New York City.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Tariff Debate in the House to be Continued To-day, To-morrow, and Part of Wednesday.

VOTE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Senate to Give Its Attention to the Arbitration Treaty—The Outcome Uncertain — Appropriation Bills to be Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Three more days will end the struggle over the Dingley Tariff bill in the House. The bill will be open for amendment until 1 o'clock Wednesday, and then the debate will close with a two-hour display of oratory by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) and Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas.)

The voting will begin at 3 o'clock on that day. So far as known there will be no break in the Republican ranks, but at least four of the Democrats will brave the party whip and cast their votes for the bill, three from Louisiana and one from Texas. There is also a probability that one Populist and one Silverite will vote for this protective measure.

Mr. Dingley will devote his energies to pressing the consideration of the bill forward with the utmost expedition in order to complete it before the vote is taken. But the Democrats are pursuing a course which has thus far rendered progress extremely difficult. Only fourteen of the 162 pages of the bill were disposed of in the two days of last week. At this rate it would require twenty-one days for the House, sitting seven hours a day, to complete the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule. If the present tactics of the opposition are persisted in, it is not improbable that night sessions will be held to-morrow and Tuesday.

The policy of the Democrats thus far has been to attack every item and make it the text for general assaults on the bill. It is understood they will make a particularly strong stand against the steel and sugar schedules. They do not hope to accomplish anything, however, in the way of amendment. They have made trusts the target of their opposition up to this time, and the only thing which they really believe they can accomplish is to secure a record vote on an amendment such as was offered Friday, providing for the suspension of the duty on any articles controlled by a trust or combination.

They propose to do this if possible by a motion to recommit with instructions after the bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole. There seems to be a question, however, whether this motion will be entertained under the special order under which the House is operating.

The fact that the reading of the bill may not be completed under the five-minute rule in no wise will interfere with the powers of the Ways and Means Committee to perfect it. Their amendments are in order to any part of the bill at any time, and when it becomes apparent that the bill cannot be completed, Mr. Dingley can assume charge and clear up all the amendments he desires to offer.

After the Tariff bill is passed on Wednesday, the House probably will adjourn three days at a time until the appropriation bills are returned to it. If they are amended by the Senate, the House probably will accept the opportunity offered for talking, and as no injury can be done, it is likely that the leaders will indulge the members to some extent in this regard.

The Senate will devote its energies this week to the arbitration treaty with the hope on the part of some of the friends of that instrument of securing a final vote on Friday or Saturday. The Senate early to-morrow will go into executive session to consider the treaty if no unforeseen circumstance prevents, and thus offer ample time to complete all speeches by Wednesday, when the voting is to begin on the miscellaneous amendments.

The consideration of amendments is to continue Thursday, provided new ones are offered after Wednesday's proceedings.

Consent to naming a date for the vote on the treaty itself is still withheld, and will not be given until after the fate of the amendments becomes known. It is surmised that if the Chilton amendment should be accepted, the debate on the treaty would soon come to a conclusion, but that if it should be beaten, the subsequent discussion would be of indefinite duration.

The appropriation bills are expected to be reported to the Senate after the meeting of the Committee on Appropriations Tuesday, but they will not be taken up in the Senate until the treaty is disposed of. The Bankruptcy bill will also yield precedence to the treaty.

The question of organizing the committees continues to press for attention, and may reach a solution this week.

The Tariff bill will reach the Senate late in the week, and be referred to the Finance Committee, which, however, already has the various schedules under consideration.

EPIDEMICS IN OTHER LANDS.

Smallpox and Yellow Fever Dangerous in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Under date of March 20, Sanitary Inspector Burgess of the Marine Hospital Service at Havana reports that smallpox continues in active epidemicity, the number of deaths from it in the past week being a little more than in the previous one. A number of deaths from yellow fever have occurred in the military hospitals among Spanish soldiers, and one civilian died of it in the city, near the Cathedral. Intestinal diseases are quite common. During the week ended March 18, there were 10 deaths from yellow fever and 859 new cases of smallpox, with 91 deaths.

In a report to the State Department on the plague in India, C. F. Meyer, Vice Consul of the United States at Bombay, estimates that the exodus from that city to escape the ravages of disease amounts to one-half of the population. The number of people in the city is estimated at this time to be 410,882, as against 821,764, according to the census of 1891.

Spiridion C. Zovitziano, in a sanitary report on Crete and Constantinople, has the following to say under date of Constantinople, March 4:

"The sanitary news from the provinces of the Turkish Empire is rather good; there exist always many cases and deaths from smallpox here and there, but this disease is epidemic everywhere. Only when vaccination is adopted it disappears. In Turkey, in spite of the law of the regulations and the trades, we have many deaths attributed to this disease. It seems that in Crete, as I have already mentioned in my previous reports, it is raging, and now that thousands and thousands of Cretans have escaped from Crete to Greece, in order not to be massacred by the Turks, or bombarded by the civilized Europeans, it is to be feared that an outbreak of that disease will occur in the different towns of Greece where refugee Cretans are staying.

"In Constantinople we have to deal with an epidemic of influenza, but more serious and fatal is the epidemic of scarlet fever, as well as that of typhoid fever. Many cases of these two diseases prove fatal."

Martyr to Binghamton Ideas.

Nathan Schneidekl, a young dry goods clerk of 547 Grand Street was arrested at Grand and Henry Streets, last night by Policeman Mankopf of the Delancey Street Station, because he was holding one end of a rope that little girls were skipping over. The policeman said he ought to be doing something more decorous on the Sabbath, and took the young man to the station house. Sergt. Boehme discharged the accused when he heard the policeman's story. Policeman Mankopf is but a short time on the force. He comes from Binghamton, where, he says, young men or women do not skip rope on Sundays.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MANCHESTER, Conn., March 28.—Keeney Brothers' paper mill, one of the largest in the State, located in Talcottville, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $50,000.

RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS

A Long Conference Held by Edward Lauterbach and the Senator.

THREATS OF THE CITY MEN.

Mr. Raines Says the Legislature Is Not to be Run by Unauthorized Bodies—He Holds Out Little Hope of Any Modifications of Proposed Provisions.

Though the Republican "Sunday school class" did not hold its acustomed meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, owing to Senator Platt remaining in Washington, the lines of the disagreement over the proposed Raines law amendments between city and country members became more acutely marked. One of the features of the day was a conference between Senator Raines and Edward Lauterbach, and it was the latter who sought the interview, calling on the Senator at the Grand Union Hotel at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The two men remained in conversation for over an hour. Mr. Lauterbach was evasive when questioned about his call. He insisted that it was of a personal nature, though politics had been discussed.

Senator Raines admitted that his amendments had been one of the subjects talked about. He was somewhat bitter, but not as much so as in the early part of the day, when he had talked about the implied threat of the New York and Kings County leaders to appeal to State Committeeman Hackett to hold up the amendments in the Legislature.

"The Legislature has been asked from time to time," he said, "to surrender its judgment and its prerogatives to all sorts of unauthorized bodies, but while the members are willing to consult and advise with any and all citizens, it never has, and never will, abdicate in favor of any person or any body of men, even though that body be a city, a county, or a State committee. The gentlemen who have been decorated as State Committeemen and delegate their duties to an Executive Committee, though they may aspire to dispense patronage, will hardly attempt to run the Legislature."

This shows how he felt before his visit from Mr. Lauterbach. He was somewhat mollified after the latter's departure. It was the accepted belief that word had come from Washington to Mr. Lauterbach that it was pushing matters too far to call in the services of the State Committee. Hence his call as recorded.

Modification of proposed changes, acceptable to both factions, are reported to be further off than at any time since the rupture developed.

Senator Raines told some callers yesterday that he had striven in vain to extend immunity to the reputable clubs of cities. At a dinner in Albany, at which Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and the late Matthew Hale and himself were present, the club amendment was discussed. Suggestions were plentiful, and Mr. Hale made profuse notes. He afterward embodied these in a communication to Senator Raines, and the bulk of them were incorporated in the bill now being considered by the legislative committees.

It was the consensus of opinion when the dinner party broke up, Mr. Raines said, that the clubs could not be exempted, but must suffer that the "fakes" might be reached. He further told his callers that his experience with club officials satisfied him that they would be satisfied to pay the tax. They took out a license from the general Government to "sell" liquor, he urged; why not do the same with the State?

It became known yesterday that there are twenty special officers at work piling up reports on the "fake" clubs and hotels.

When it was pointed out that the provisions would forbid clubs to sell on Sunday or between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning and on Election Day, the Senator chuckled, remarking that few persons had figured out the drastic effect of the proviso. After the "fake" club was wiped out and the rural members regained their peace of mind, he said, they would be willing to consider legislation that would restore any advisable easements to the clubs. It must be in the shape of taxation, however, he insisted.

He held out little encouragement to those advocating a tax of $300 for table d'hôte restaurants.

The Three Victims of Gas.

The man who was found asphyxiated by gas Saturday morning in the Marine Hotel, 536 Hudson Street, died yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital without recovering consciousness. The two women who were found dead were identified as Eliza Jarvis, eighteen years old, of 60 Main Street, South Glens Falls, N. Y., and Mrs. Mary Emeline Mahoney of 508 East Thirteenth Street. No one called at the hospital to try to identify the man, whose body was taken away in the afternoon.

Mrs. Besant on Science.

Mrs. Annie Besant lectured last evening in Chickering Hall on "Materialism Undermined by Science." The audience was not so large as the one which listened to her first lecture in this city one week ago, but it possessed more theosophic spirit, apparently, for the lecturer was several times interrupted by applause. Mrs. Besant claimed that science was slowly undermining the materialism it had built, and would be forced to accept the teachings of Theosophy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DENVER, Col., March 28.—The Northern Colorado Coal Operators' combine has been dissolved, and the price of coal has dropped from $4 to $3.50 per ton.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 28.—Willie Dewalt, five years old, and Elmer, his brother, ten years of age, were drowned today in Chartiers Creek.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Miss Mary Morton, niece of the ex-Secretary of Agriculture, was run down by a bicyclist yesterday and injured severely.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Grand Army Commander Gen. T. S. Clarkson, who reached this city yesterday on a tour of inspection of the Western posts, left this evening for Portland, Seattle, and Tacoma.

TORONTO, March 28.—Nicholas Krukoff, Inspector of Agriculture in the Amoor region of Asiatic Russia, is in the city. He is on this Continent to inquire into the American system of agriculture, and the method of settling vacant lands.

PHILLIPSBURG, Penn., March 28.—At a mass meeting of miners in this city today resolutions were adopted declaring against any acceptance of a reduction in the mining rate, and calling upon the men who had accepted a reduction to quit work.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 28.—At this morning's session of the German Methodist Conference, Bishop J. M. Walden, ordained to the ministry the Rev. J. P. Krebs of Yonkers, N. Y.; the Rev. J. Schaubiel of Wakefield, N. Y., and the Rev. August G. Wunscher of Wheeling, West Va.

NASHUA, N. H., March 28.—A raid upon a barn where a dogfight was in progress early this morning resulted in the capture of twenty-four of the spectators. In a break for liberty John Hilliard, one of the number, was shot in the leg by a policeman.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 28.—Benjamin H. Bevan, aged twelve years, one of eight boys bitten by a dog three weeks ago, died last night from hydrophobia. Great alarm is felt among the relatives of the other boys who were bitten. The boys probably will be sent to the Pasteur Institute, New York.

BOSTON, March 28.—The Massachusetts Prison Association has received letters from Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory and Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, President of the National Prison Association, indorsing the proposition before the Massachusetts Legislature to transfer county prisoners to the State, so that minor criminals may be classified.

BOSTON, March 28.—The lawyers who managed the interests of Adah Richmond in her contest for the money of John Stetson, Jr., have taken steps to secure their fees from whatever may be paid the contestant out of the estate. Alexander Methado and George M. Curtis of New York are the legal representatives of Mrs. Richmond-Stetson, who thus seek to make their claim for fees secure.

DANGER FROM THE FLOOD

Hard Work Being Done to Strengthen the Mississippi Levees at Various Points.

THE CRISIS AT GREENVILLE.

Higher Water Is Expected and the Danger Will Not Be Over for Several Days—The Situation Elsewhere.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 28.—Every hour to-day was utilized in labor on the levees. Nearly 1,000 men are at work upon the levees for the ten miles covering Greenville's front. Five hundred new laborers fresh from the plantations will arrive here to-morrow.

Everything is intact to-night. The Government boat, Mississippi, with the Mississippi River Commission aboard, stopped here this morning, and in an interview, Judge Taylor, member of the commission from Indiana and one of the oldest men in the service, said that of the 1,100 miles of levees, less than 7 miles have given way under the terrible pressure. He thinks it possible that other breaks will occur during the next few days, as he expects one foot more of water for this section. To be prepared for the rise yet to come is now the purpose of those in authority here.

ANXIETY AT VICKSBURG.

The River Is the Highest that Has Been Recorded Since 1862.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 28.—To-day has been one of increased anxiety for those depending upon the protection of the levees. The river at Vicksburg has risen five-tenths since last evening, and is now 48.6, six inches below the highest water since 1862.

The most that can be said is that the levees are being held on both sides of the river under circumstances a little short of desperate. The State convicts at Diamond Island will be sent at once to Illawara and Pitcher's Point levees, which are in danger.

WARNED BY THE BUREAU.

The River Will Continue to Rise, and Settlers Are Cautioned.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, today issued the following special bulletin:

"The crest of the flood wave is still at Cairo, which shows a stationary gauge reading of 51.6 feet for the past four days.

"There is great danger yet to come from the flood in the region from Helena southward to New Orleans.

"The river will continue to rise for at least ten days in the region from Helena southward to Vicksburg, and to rise during a longer period from Vicksburg southward.

"If no break occurs before, levees will be subjected to the greatest strain about April 10 in Southeast Arkansas, Western Mississippi, and in Louisiana. Should the levees break, the result will be one of the most disastrous floods ever known. Weather conditions now indicate additional heavy rainfall in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys, which will materially intensify the flood conditions.

"Those living in districts overflowed in former years should be on the safe side and transfer stock and movable property to places of known safety, while there is yet time."

An Arkansas Town Flooded.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 28.—Red Fork, a little town near here, is completely inundated. The water is two feet deep in houses on the highest elevations. The town of Watson is also submerged.

Heavy Rains in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, March 28.—The big rains that subsided two days ago broke loose again last night and precipitated a worse flood than before. All railroad traffic centring at Dallas is tied up.

Damage in a Missouri Town.

CAIRO, Ill., March 28.—At Bird's Point, Mo., the situation is distressing. Twenty-five or thirty of the houses there have been washed from their foundations, and water stands from an inch to five feet deep in those that remain. A large amount of Cotton Belt track has been washed away.

Crawfish Honeycomb a Dike.

PEORIA, Ill., March 28.—The Illinois River, which has been at a standstill here for the past four or five days, fell one inch to-day. The flood has spread over the lowlands along Tazewell County, and acres of land are under water. The little village of Wesley is threatened with destruction, as the water is slowly creeping toward it. It is feared crawfish will aid the high water in breaking the dike in the Pekin and La Marsh drainage district. In several places the crawfish have honeycombed the dike by burrowing it until it is as porous as a sieve.

Receiver Coudert Pleased.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—Frederic R. Coudert, Oliver W. Mink, and E. Ellery Anderson, receivers of the Union Pacific, and E. Dickinson, General Manager of that line, stopped for a few hours in Kansas City while en route home, after their trip of inspection. Just prior to leaving the city, Mr. Coudert said to a reporter: "We have been looking over the system in the West, and have found it in good condition. I will have something pleasant to say of the West and the interests of the Union Pacific when we get back home."

Charged with Shooting Her Husband.

WEST NEWTON, Penn., March 28.—Mrs. Richard McCullough is under arrest at Taylortown, three miles north of this place, for the fatal shooting of her husband. McCullough was a night engineer at the Ellsworth mines, and shortly after his return home from work this morning, the accident or murder took place. Mrs. McCullough's story is that her husband was cleaning his revolver, and complained that it would not work properly. She asked to see it, and while handling the weapon, it was accidentally discharged, sending a bullet through his head.

Asks Divorce from ex-Convict.

DENVER, Col., March 28.—Theresa S. Robertson filed a suit yesterday in the District Court asking a divorce from William D. Robertson, an insurance agent and solicitor. According to complainant, he is an ex-convict. She avers that she married him in Webster City, Iowa, in 1888, and only last year discovered that he had served a term in the Iowa Penitentiary.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:15 A. M.—No. 415 East Sixty-third Street; F. Boschman; damage, $25.

12:50 A. M.—No. 2,383 Third Avenue; J. Lyons; damage, $500.

2:30 A. M.—No. 66 New Street; C. Tobias & Co., and others; damage, $500.

8:15 A. M.—No. 507 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; W. J. Patchel; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—No. 427 East Nineteenth Street; E. Bolen; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—No. 58 West Fifty-third Street; D. W. Manwaring; damage slight.

6:20 P. M.—No. 24 Irving Place; C. Dazet; damage, $10.

7:55 P. M.—No. 209 West Twenty-seventh Street; J. Hazel; damage, $100.

8:45 P. M.—No. 24 Irving Place; Charles Dazet; damage, $10.

12 M.—3,535 Third Avenue; Mary Durach; damage, $25.

MAYOR GLEASON'S AMBITION.

His Independent Candidacy for Mayor of the Greater City.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City will, it is said, be an independent candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. He is quoted as having said that as soon as the Greater New York charter becomes a law he will proceed toward securing the requisite signatures to the petition necessary to qualify him as a candidate.

Rumors are afloat that a coalition will take place in the borough across the river, by which the Republicans will secure two Councilmen—if the plans do not miscarry.

W. H. PICKARD'S DEATH.

A Resident of Montreal Dies Suddenly in This City.

W. H. Pickard of Montreal, Canada, private secretary to E. Rollins of that city, who is President of the Guarantee Company of North America, died suddenly in his room in the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Pickard was about fifty years old, and, as he frequently came here on business, was well known in the Hoffman House and elsewhere in the city. He arrived here March 17. At 3:30 P. M. yesterday, he entered the Hoffman House lobby complaining of being ill, but when Dr. Pease, the house physician, went to his room a few minutes later, he said he was much better. Soon after Dr. Pease left Mr. Pickard fell on the floor of his room, and he was dead before a doctor reached him. His death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy, caused by acute indigestion.

SWORD FOR AN ENLISTED MAN.

Lieut. Preston Brown Honored by Fifth Artillery Comrades.

The men of Battery A, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, last evening took leave of Preston Brown, who has gained a Lieutenant's commission from the ranks. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Yale, class of '92, and comes from a prominent Kentucky family. Three years ago he joined the Fifth Artillery, served at the Presidio, near San Francisco, was promoted to be a candidate Corporal, and last Fall he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and stood fifth in the examination of enlisted men.

The supper of Battery A was postponed last night until after retreat. When the men were released from parade they went to the messroom and sat down to the best dinner they have had since Christmas. First Sergt. Keifer spoke. Lieut. Brown replied, saying that he would always keep the sword which had been presented to him. Lieutenant Brown will join an infantry regiment in the West.

AT THE HOTELS.

E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica is at the Holland.

Dr. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia of Canada, is at the Everett.

Thomas E. Benedict, Public Printer, of Washington, is at the Astor.

Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo and Frederick Cook of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

F. B. Harris of Boston and J. F. A. Clark and Frederick Rothschild of Chicago are at the Savoy.

Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., and Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut, are at the Murray Hill.

A. P. Hendrickson of India, A. H. Hubbard of St. Louis, and E. E. Darling and Frank Gilbert of Troy are at the Gilsey.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hare and Gilbert Hare of England, and William Barnes, Jr., and John H. Farrell of Albany are at the Windsor.

J. A. Harrington and W. C. Bates of Boston, H. J. Knapp of Auburn, N. Y., and John M. Ross of Cleveland are at the Grand Union.

Alfred H. Cowles of Cleveland, J. E. Colby of Chicago, Douglas H. Gordon of Baltimore, and H. Crowther of Pittsburg are at the Imperial.

C. S. Brewer of Hartford, C. S. Merrill of Albany, W. F. Gilbert of Troy, and Howard L. Clarke of Providence are at the Park Avenue.

Ex-Senator G. C. Moody of South Dakota and Charles L. Kurtz, member of the Republican National Committee for Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue.

J. A. D. Pickens of Chicago, Theodore Emery of Boston, Arthur Loomis of Louisville, A. C. Chase of Syracuse, and F. M. Hobson of Denver are at the Manhattan.

W. B. Kennedy of Chicago, George L. Jackson and J. R. Trimble of Baltimore, James G. Butler of St. Louis, and R. H. White of Boston are at the Hoffman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS,

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Helm, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Bibber, C. W., Eastport, Me.; C. W. Bibber, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brewey, Hughes, & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewey, white goods and woolens, 43 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks and velvets; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy, & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, notions; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, laces, notions, and fancy goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. Farwell, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Fowler, Joseph, & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; J. Fowler, shirts, collars, and cuffs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldman L. K., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Goldman, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. H. Hartley, notions and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Schmoltz, furnishing goods; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Holmes, D. H., & Co., New Orleans, La.; F. S. Mills, laces, embroideries, notions, furnishing and fancy goods, and house furnishing goods; 84 West Broadway; Gilsey House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Grout, Japanese goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kuh, Nathan, & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Kuh, woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Jacobson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. Jacobson, cloths; N. Jacobson, cloths; Hotel Manhattan.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Kohn, woolens; 216 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Major, jewelry; Miss Richmond, laces; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; A. S. Heller, notions; Hotel Albert.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss N. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Metropole.

Middleton, J. A., & Son, Shelbyville, Ky.; J. F. Middleton, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; R. E. Sheldon, pr

ETHICS FOR THE SCHOOLS

Felix Adler Says that Aimlessness Is the Bane of Our Educational System.

NO COMPROMISE OF CREEDS.

Formation of Character Prevented by the Absence of Religious Teaching, and the Purpose of All Education Defeated.

Prof. Felix Adler's discourse before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning was on "The Need of a Substitute for Religious Teaching in the Public Schools."

"It is a significant fact," said Prof. Adler, "that while the American people as a whole are intensely religious and more attached to their churches than any other nation, religious teaching is excluded from our public schools. What little Bible reading is prescribed is merely a perfunctory formality, and has no influence whatever on the religious training of the children. Still even this is objected to by many people, and the clause in the new charter which prohibits the School Board from abolishing this Bible reading in the public schools has met with violent opposition in many quarters, on the simple grounds that Church and State should be kept entirely separate.

"If we could teach the true religion in our schools the effect would be most salutary, but what is the true religion? By what criterion shall it be judged? The question simmers down merely to this: 'Amid all the discrepancies of opinion, could we arrive at a compromise that would satisfy all denominations and make it possible to introduce religious teaching into the schools?'

Formulation of a Minimum Creed.

"Two forms of compromise have been recommended which may be called the compromise of agreement and the compromise of alternative. The first named means the formulation of a minimum creed upon which the majority of people could agree, and which would contain nothing objectionable to any one. This minimum creed was to consist of three articles of belief, namely, the belief in God, in the immortality of the soul, and in the moral law. While the majority would be willing to have this creed adopted, there is a decided minority who would interpose most strenuous objections, and in religious matters the conscience of even a single person is entitled to consideration. There must be unanimity or there can be no action. No denominational Christian would consent to the elimination of Christ and the scheme of atonement. The life of a religion is just the point in which it differs from others, and such a minimum creed would emasculate that particular religion, the adherents of which desire its extension."

"The other form, the compromise by alternative, is to give sectarian instruction by ministers of the different denominations to the different sects in the schools. But this is not a form of compromise that would be desirable or even acceptable; for those who want religion taught in the schools do not went it to be a subject of instruction on a par with the others. They want it to permeate every sphere of study in the curriculum. Their desire is to give a flavor of religion to every subject taught, be it history, science, or literature.

Aim of the Sectarian.

"Religion in the schools does not mean the setting apart of an hour or two for that specific study, but it means devoting every moment of the child's time at school to constant imbibition of religious views in the guise of some other form of study. If the aim were not to get possession of the schools, what advantage would sectarian instruction bring to its advocates? Religion to them is like a grain of musk, which, once uncovered, pervades every atom of the atmosphere surrounding it. Fortunately, however, the common sense of the American people has vetoed this. Schools must be the bulwark of the National unity, and hence cannot be used to spread chronic irritation and antagonistic views. Therefore we have been compelled to exclude religion.

"There are thus two paths, one which we must follow; one of religion and the other of no religion. We have followed the latter, but have not considered the danger of our theory. Not only are our schools godless, but they are headless, heartless, tramps of our educational system.

"In striving, therefore, to find a substitute for religion in the schools, we must first consider what should be the aim of education. What are you expected to do for your child, when you put it into the school which should prepare it for its future life and the various duties which will eventually be imposed upon it? In the first place, the intelligence of the child must be brightened. The purpose of a school is not solely to communicate knowledge, but to enhance and increase the mental power of the child. The mind of a child is not a barn for the storage of intellectual achievements. The more a man can think the more of a man he is, and hence it should be the first duty of a school to teach the child to think; but with all that, the highest and principal object of a school is the formation of character.

"Character is the condition of success. It is true that character without intellectuality is practically worthless, and many contrast the stupid, honest man of character with the keen rogue, but, on the other hand, intellectuality without character is even more disastrous in its consequences. Strength of character must be aimed at in the training of every child, and with it breadth of purpose. The end chosen for the child must be of grand interest, and, if a life is to be successful, it must be devoted to some unswerving end, so that interest shall be further intensified.

Schools Fail in Being Aimless.

"It is just in this that our public schools as conducted at present fail, and they fail by being aimless, but not having a sovereign end, and by not having a chief object of endeavor. The boys or girls in the school have absolutely no aim, and know not what they live for. This is a fault that religious teaching does remedy, for it sets up a purpose, it gives the pupil an answer to the question:: To what end shall we acquire knowledge and strength?

"Religion as taught of old says that learning to do right, obtaining worldly knowledge, is the fulfillment of the Word of God, and results in extreme felicity both in this life and in the future. There are certain and implied obbjects of endeavor conveyed that prove an incentive to the young mind. But we with our advanced ideas can no longer hold to this former standard. We must find some substitute for this religion of the past, and this substitute must be the idea of social service. Social service can be performed by all. Any one who strives for wealth as an end, and acquires only the necessaries of life, has made a failure, but he who makes social service his object, if he but serves the community in the least degree, has succeeded. The object of a school, therefore, should be to inculcate this spirit into the pupil, to fill him with the enthusiasm for social service, to give him a grand bird's-eye retrospect of the civilization up to date, and of the problems humanity has solved up to date, and finally to teach him the fundamental equality of all men, and the non-dependence of merit on the accident of birth. So let us help in building up schools in which this aimlessness and lack of purpose is thoroughly and permanently cured."

Money for Catholic Missions.

Archbishop Corrigan, as President of the Catholic Missionary Union, has received two gifts of $1,000 each from Mrs. Josephine Hecker, widow of George Hecker, and her daughter, Miss Anna Hecker, to promote the work of the union, which is for establishing and maintaining missions to non-Catholics throughout the United States.

Dr. E. L. Stoddard Ill.

The Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Free Episcopal Church, Jersey City, is confined to his home by a severe attack of the grip. While in no serious danger at present, he was unable to attend to his duties yesterday, and probably will not be able to be about for several days.

APRIL REVIVAL SERVICES.

To Begin at Carnegie Hall Without Mr. Moody's Presence.

Carnegie Hall was filled yesterday afternoon at the revival service to hear the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon preach on "Eternal Life." Before beginning his sermon, Mr. Dixon announced that Mr. Moody would be unable to begin the contemplated April series of meetings in Carnegie Hall, because he was detained by his meetings in the West.

Mr. Dixon said that he was gratified at the success of the meetings conducted during Mr. Moody's absence, and asked that all who wished to have the meetings continue next Sunday and until Mr. Moody should return to rise. Everybody arose except a few elderly men and women, among whom were Russell Sage and his wife.

FORSYTH STREET CHURCH.

Commemoration of Its One Hundred and Eighth Year.

The Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church commemorated the one hundred and eighth anniversary of its foundation yesterday. The edifice was handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, and palms. At the morning service, the auditorium was crowded, among those present being many of the old-time attendants of the church, who have moved up town. A historical sermon was preached by Bishop Andrews.

In the afternoon there was a platform meeting, at which the Rev. Dr. J. A. Roche presided, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. C. Steele and the Rev. L. K. Morse. At this meeting the Rev. William W. Gillies, the pastor of the church, exhibited the original parchments, by which the church acquired the ground on which it was built over 100 years ago.

NINETY PERSONS CONFIRMED.

Bishop Talbot Officiates at St. Bartholomew's Church.

There was a large congregation at St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning to witness the confirmation of a class of about ninety persons. Bishop Potter had expected to officiate, but the recent death of his brother prevented him from appearing, and his place was filled by the Right Rev. Dr. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho. All those who were to be confirmed, about one-third of whom were grown persons, filled the space in front of the chancel rail and blocked the aisle some distance from it.

After administering the rite to each of them, Bishop Talbot delivered a brief address from the platform above the altar steps.

CHRISTIANS AS CITIZENS.

Mornay Williams Before the Workingmen's Institute.

The second free Sunday discussion under the auspices of the Christian Workingmen's Institute was held yesterday afternoon in Amity Hall, 310 West Fifty-fourth Street. The subject under discussion was "The Christian as a Citizen." Mornay Williams said that some people looked upon the Church merely as a respectable social club, while others looked on it as an insurance society, and grumbled at the assessments. A third class looked upon Christianity as the ruling force of their lives. Such persons were those who always believed that Christianity was part of citizenship, and took their Christianity into society, into business, and into politics. No matter what divisions might be caused by the introduction of Christianity into politics, the Christian should endeavor to have the ideal reached, when the law of the land and of a correct public opinion would exactly conform to one another.

PAPAL DELEGATE TO CANADA.

Mgr. Merry del Val Is the Guest of Archbishop Corrigan.

Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Delegate to Canada, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamship Umbria, on his way to Montreal and Manitoba. At the pier a number of Catholic dignitaries met him, and he was escorted to the residence of Archbishop Corrigan, at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue, where he will remain until he leaves for Canada.

Mgr. del Val is the personal representative of the Pope, and goes to Manitoba as the final arbiter, so far as the Church is concerned, in the conflict that is going on between the Catholic Bishops and the Legislature on the subject of State support for parochial or Catholic schools. He is authorized to take such action as he may deem proper to settle the agitation of the question.

The Papal Delegate could not be seen yesterday. It was said at the Archbishop's residence that he would probably be in this city until to-morrow.

ALL ANGELS' NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend's Eulogy of His Predecessor.

The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, successor of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Hoffman as rector of All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "The Devil." The preacher said he desired to impress upon his hearers that they should realize the reality of a devil. The spirit of evil was as certainly existent if not as potent as the spirit of good.

Mr. Townsend referred feelingly to Dr. Hoffman and to the close relations existing between them. He said he had lost more than a friend, one who occupied a place as near to that of father as could exist outside of the parental relation. He spoke of the many beneficiaries of Dr. Hoffman, of whom there are hundreds that the world has never heard. Those, he said, would feel their loss more and more as its realization became more and more emphasized. Dr. Hoffman's was a splendid and unostentatious generosity. His life was his own best eulogium.

Prof. Smak, the pianist and tenor soloist, entered upon a year's engagement with the choir of All Angels' Church yesterday.

Father Sheehan's Promotion.

The Rev. James J. Sheehan, who for fourteen years has been curate of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, was promoted last week by Bishop Wigger to be rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Newark, to succeed the Rev. James Brennan, deceased. Father Sheehan entered upon his new duties yesterday. A meting was held at St. Patrick's Church last night to arrange for a suitable testimonial to Father Sheehan. It is proposed to raise a purse of $1,400, or $100 for every year of his service in that church.

Anniversary of Spiritualism.

The forty-ninth anniversary of modern spiritualism was celebrated yesterday at the Berkeley Lyceum, on West Forty-fourth Street. Mrs. H. J. Newton made the introductory address, giving a short history of modern spiritualism. Mrs. Milton Rathban of Mount Vernon also delivered an address, and Judge A. H. Dailey of Brooklyn told of the advancement modern spiritualism had made since the time of the Fox sisters. Addresses were also made by Miles M. Dawson and J. Glegg Wright.

Dr. Shahan at St. Patrick's.

The Rev. Dr. Shahan preached at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday on "Three Centuries of Conflict, Heresy, Philosophy, and Persecution." He traced the rise of such systems of independent thought as the heresy of Marcion, Montanism, Gnosticism, Manichaeism, and Neo-Platonism, and showed how the conflict between the different philosophic systems and the Christian religion brought persecution upon the Church.

HONORED PROF. DRUMMOND

Students Met in Dr. John Hall's Church to Pay a Loving Tribute to His Memory.

HIS WORK FOR YOUNG MEN.

William E. Dodge Sent a Letter and Luther D. Wishard Spoke of His Association with the Noted Teacher—The Students' Club a Result of His Visit to America.

A loving and worthy tribute to the memory of Prof. Henry Drummond was paid by the students of this city yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. It was not students only who gathered to hear something of the life of the great Scotchman from those who had known him; a large number of women were in the congregation, and many elderly men, for Prof. Drummond, although peculiarly endeared to students, touched the hearts of all classes of people, within his short but helpful life of forty-five years.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, in opening the service, said that it had been expected that William E. Dodge would preside, but he had sent a letter explaining his unavoidable absence. This was read by E. Lawrence Hunt, General Secretary of the Students' Club. Mr. Dodge's tribute to the memory of Prof. Drummond was that of a loving friend. The letter said, in part:

"His influence for good upon the young men of this country, and especially upon those in the universities and colleges, it would be hard to overestimate. It will live in the thousands of those whom he was permitted to lead into a pure and consecrated service for Christ.

"He had a full sympathy with young men, and such a warm enthusiasm for their rightly directed athletic sports, as to become a loving brother and confidant to all who came under his personal influence. His great desire was to lead young men to decide promptly and wisely the one vital question of their lives—their relation to God and to duty.

"We can best honor his memory by following his beautiful and holy example."

Luther D. Wishard, who was intimately connected with Prof. Drummond in his work for many years, was the next speaker, and his remarks were devoted to the personal side of the great teacher's life. Mr. Wishard is Foreign Secretary of the International Committee of the Student and Christian Association work.

"I do not believe there has been any man in this century," said Mr. Wishard, "who has come so close to the students of the world as Prof. Drummond. Not only in Scotland was his influence and work among students most powerfully marked, but these characteristics extended practically throughout the civilized world. He was too large a man to be confined to the students of his own Alma Mater or his country, but, while it is admitted that his greatest service was done among the young men of Scotland, America surely stands next as showing the results of the remarkable work. And so it is peculiarly fitting that as soon as the sad news of his death was known a short time ago, the students of Princeton University should be the first from any foreign land to cable a message of condolence to Edinburgh University, offering the sympathies of all American students to the students of Scotland.

"It was ten years ago that Prof. Drummond visited the United States, largely through the efforts of Mr. Moody, and his principal addresses at that time were delivered from the platform of the Northfield school. What might perhaps be called the most important and helpful of all his talks, and one which has since become a devotional classic, was his exposition on the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, the charity or love chapter. It was published later, and is now known under the name of The Greatest Thing in the World.

"Prof. Drummond's influence among young men and students, as started then, has remained to this day, and the excellent student work in this city is largely the result of his efforts, while the Students' Club is the direct outcome of it. A few years ago, Prof. Drummond made a tour among the students in Japan, and followed this up by one in Australia, and everywhere his visits had the same deep, lasting effect.

"He was a strong believer in personal contact with individuals, and many were the students in Edinburgh whom he followed to their lodgings, to talk to them personally on their relations with their God. Nearly every Sunday night, from 1884 to 1892, he spoke to the Edinburgh students. His Christian character was beautiful, and I can safely say that never have I seen one who so thoroughly manifested the gentleness and sympathy and loving kindness of Christ."

Dr. John Hall preached a short sermon for students on the text, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked," and Mr. Hunt stated that on some Sunday afternoon, in the parlors of the Students' Club, Mr. Dodge would tell the students something of his personal and friendly relations with Prof. Drummond.

ENGINE SPARKS FIRE A BARN.

Flames Travel Over Dry Leaves on Staten Island.

Sparks from a locomotive on the Staten Island Railroad, it is claimed, were responsible yesterday afternoon for the destruction of the barn and carriage house on the Seguine homestead, at Annadale. The barn destroyed was an eighth of a mile from the railroad track.

The fire started in some dry leaves near the railroad track, and followed the leaves, which had gathered along the fence, the entire distance to the barn. James Seguine owned the place, but lives in Stapleton. The place was unoccupied. The loss will be about $1,700. There was no insurance.

Injured by Bicycles.

Helen Tully, single, an old woman living at 263 West Thirtieth Street, while crossing Eighth Avenue at Forty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by a bicycle ridden by Michael Marreno, sixteen years old, of 102 Bayard Street. The woman received two severe scalp wounds, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Marreno was arrested.

Lena Seider, ten years old, of 3 Forsyth Street, was knocked down by a bicycle at Eldridge and Division Streets, last evening, and received a contusion of the knee. She was attended by an ambulance surgeon, and was able to proceed to her home.

Asylum for Thirteen Boys.

Thirteen boys were committed to the Juvenile Asylum at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday in default of a fine of $5 each. They were part of the force that indulges in a general fight with sticks and stones Saturday afternoons around East Broadway and Rutgers Square. The police were kept busy for an hour dispersing them. The parents of a majority of them were in court, but would not pay their fine.

New Statue for St. Agnes's Church.

A new statue of the Virgin Mary was unveiled and blessed at St. Agnes's Church, 140 East Forty-third Street, last night. It was cut out of a solid piece of Carrara marble, and was presented to the church by Miss Sharkey. The Rev. Dr. H. A. Brann, pastor of the church, in an address, accepted the gift, and thanked Miss Sharkey on behalf of the congregation. Solemn vespers were sung afterward.

On Time,

And very early, too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

HONORS TO FATHER HEWIT

Completion of Fifty Years of Service in the Catholic Priesthood.

PONTIFICAL MASS CELEBRATED.

Archbishop Corrigan, Many Church Dignitaries, and Lay Guests at the Services at the Paulist Church—Bishop Farley the Celebrant.

In honor of the Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, Superior General of the Community of St. Paul, who completed last Thursday fifty years of service as a Catholic priest, Archbishop Corrigan was present at the Paulist Church, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday morning, and a solemn pontifical mass was celebrated. Bishop Farley was the celebrant, and many Church dignitaries were present. Every seat in the church was occupied, the aisles were filled, and hundreds could not get into the church.

It happened that Father Hewit's day of honor fell upon Laetare Sunday, one of the two occasions during the year when the pageantry of the mass may be enhanced with vestments and drapings of rose color. It is a mid-Lenten service, and typifies exaltation in the midst of sorrow. The altar had been covered with rose-colored silk and heavily decorated with flowers. The table at the left of the sanctuary and the stool of the Bishop were draped with the same color but the hangings of the Archbishop's throne were of purple, the usual tone during Lent.

A low seat had been placed at the right of the throne, and upon this Father Hewit took his place. He wore over his black habit a rich white silk chasuble. His step was firm, in spite of his seventy-five years, but his white hair was in marked contrast to the black cap of his order.

The celebrant and his assistant in capes of rose-colored silk, appeared, preceded by the acolytes and guests, and took their places by the altar. While the choir still chanted, Archbishop Corrigan, preceded by a crucifix bearer, descended the stairs and entered the sanctuary. He wore a robe beginning in a wide collar of ermine and ending in a train of purple silk twenty feet long. It was held by two boys. The robe was the cappa magna, one of the most magnificent vestments of the Church in this country, and worn only upon rare occasions. The Archbishop seated himself upon the throne, and the service began. It lasted almost two hours. The officiating priests were Bishop Farley, celebrant; the Rev. A. P. Doyle, C. S. P., Deacon; the Rev. Timothy Menton, C. S. P., Sub-Deacon; the Rev. A. R. Nevins, Master of Ceremonies, and the Rev. M. P. Smith, assistant priest. The Rev. George Deshau and the Rev. George M. Searle were assistants to the Archbishop.

The Rev. Walter Elliott delivered the sermon, drawing his lesson from the life of Father Hewit, and announcing that Father Hewit did not wish to receive any money upon the anniversary, but hoped that whoever wished to do good will would make contributions for the poor next Sunday.

Among the clerical guests present were Bishop McFaul of Trenton, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, the Rev. Fathers Frederick William Wayrich, E. R. Deyer, Thomas J. Campbell, and Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, Thomas J. McCloskey, John Slattery, Superior of the Josephites of Baltimore; Matthew Taylor, Francis Held, James H. McGean, Dr. Henry A. Braun, M. J. Lavelle, P. F. McSweeney, F. H. Wall, Charles H. Colton, James W. Power, M. C. O'Farrell, Charles McCready, D. J. Cremin, James J. Kean, and Mgr. Mooney.

After the service Father Hewit entertained, at dinner, his intimate friends in the house of the community. Among those present were Judge McMahon, Thomas S. Brennan, Frank C. Travers, Recorder Goff, Augustin Daly, the Very Rev. E. R. Dyer, Bishop McFaul, and the Rev. Fathers Laville, Sweeney, Wall, Healy, Kane, O'Farrell, and Slattery.

Father Hewit was born in Connecticut, the son of an Irish Presbyterian minister. He studied at Phillips Andover Academy, and was graduated from Amherst. At first he was a Presbyterian minister, then became a Catholic, and a half century ago was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. For several years he was a Redemptorist missionary, but when the Paulists were separated from the Redemptorists he was energetic, with Father Hecker, in establishing the Paulist order firmly in America. Of late years he has devoted himself altogether to studies.

THE POPE AND HIS POLICY.

Archbishop Ireland Preaches on Leo XIII. and His Views of the Age.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul preached to-night at St. Patrick's Church on Pope Leo XIII. This was an age, he said, of wondrous social and political transformations, of great intellectual activity, of great discoveries and inventions. He asked what was to be the position of Catholics toward the age. Replying to his own query, the Archbishop said it should be one of sympathy, of zealous co-operation and prudent direction. Such, certainly, was the position of the Catholic chieftain and leader, Leo XIII.

"Leo," said the Archbishop, "is the providential pontiff given to the Church in this new era of humanity to show that the Church is of all ages as is her founder, Christ. Holding fast to the Divine organization of the Church and to principles of faith and morals, Leo recognizes the social and political changes which are coming upon humanity, and adapts the human forms of the Church to the new surroundings. He recognizes the wondrous discoveries and inventions of the age, and he blesses and encourages them, seeing in them the development of God's own creation; he blesses and encourages progress along all its legitimate lines; he extols movements tending to the higher elevation and the greater happiness of humanity. The encyclicals of the Pope, especially that on labor and that on the Republic of France, prove him to be indeed the pontiff of the age. Catholics should follow the direction of their great leader, and aid him in fulfilling the Divine mission assigned to him to dominate in the name of Christ and of Christ's faith this modern world and conquer it to religion."

The Archbishop concluded his discourse by a reference to the special love of Leo for the American Republic, and to the duty of Catholics to be models of good citizenship and of loyalty to American institutions.

IN MEMORY OF MR. BAYLISS.

A Commemorative Window from the Sunday School He Conducted.

Services in memory of the late Benjamin H. Bayliss were held yesterday afternoon in the Sunday school of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, of which Mr. Bayliss was the Superintendent for twenty-five years prior to his death, on March 7.

George Koos, who has been the Assistant Superintendent for many years, presided. At the rear of the platform hung a crayon portrait of Mr. Bayliss, the gift of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff.

Brief addresses were made by Dr. James Cruikshank, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Stewart L. Woodford, and Silas B. Dutcher. Letters were read from former Mayor Chapin and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dutcher said that it had been decided to put in place a memorial window for Mr. Bayliss in the Sunday school room, and that for the next nine Sundays the contributions of the Sunday school would be devoted to this purpose.

Silas H. Giddings, President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, of which Mr. Bayliss was for a number of years the head, read the minutes that had been adopted by the officers of that body relative to the death of Mr. Bayliss.

WORDS FROM THE PULPIT

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman's Address Yesterday at the Temple Emanu-El.

RELIGION AGAINST RELIGION.

The Preacher Said that Little Progress Had Been Made Heavenward—Theology the Centre of the Contest—Signs that the Conflict Is Nearing an End.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman took for his subject at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday "Religion Against Religion; or, Inconsistencies in Faith and Practice."

He said, in part: "The ultimate object of religion in general is to redeem mankind from error and sin, lead it up to worship of God as Father of all, and teach it to regard all men with fraternal feeling as children of the one Father in heaven. I advisedly say there has been little progress heavenward. We cannot deny the advance that society has made in the abolition of slavery in some countries, and in elevating the sphere of woman, but these achievements can hardly be ascribed to the direct influence of religion. They came from the natural evolution of civilization and in some instances in spite of the churches.

"There have been few material gains of the direct objects for which religion exists—no spiritual awakening—no appreciable decline of human selfishness or gain in human brotherhood. What are the causes? First, religions themselves are to blame for failure to achieve their objects. Instead of pursuing their objects with vigor, religions engaged in mental contests with one another. It is surprising that a religion whose object is peace, love, and brotherhood, should have worked so much strife in the world.

"We must endeavor not to destroy religions, but advance them.

"We need a different kind of religious controversy. I would not restrain freedom of discussion, but rather let it be permeated by fairness, frankness, and love. We must finally and clearly distinguish between theology and religion, for most of the conflict has been about theology and involved religion therein because men did not understand that the two are not identical. Theology is knowledge, merely speculative knowledge, about God. Religion is the worship of God and service of man. All the signs of the times indicate that the conflict of religions is about ended, and with the dawn of the twentieth century there will be a new humanity, worshipping the same God, united in loving the truth and uplifting the world."

A TALK TO YOUNG MEN.

The Proper Way to Approach a Religious Subject.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church a sermon to young men. He said that in approaching the consideration of religious subjects people should find common grounds, and the best way to find them is to secure at least one common resting place.

There is in every young man, he said, a large amount of moral and religious earnestness, and therefore ample ground on which to begin work. Once a person recognizes the holiness of God and Divine Being he cannot get away from the thought that he, too, should be holy. God is holy, therefore man should be. There is no condemnation too strong for those who prostitute themselves by letting anything human come between them and religion.

JEFFERSON AND THE BIBLE.

The Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached last night at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, on "Thomas Jefferson and the Bible."

"Jefferson's opponents," he said, "charged him with infidelity, and his friends denied it. This annoyed Jefferson, but he would not make a public statement. Randall says Jefferson believed in a God or Supreme Being, who concerned himself about the affairs of men. 'I have always said,' Jefferson writes, 'and always will say that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands.' He selected from the New Testament the words of Jesus, and adding to them references to Christ from the Bible, and from all kinds of literature he made what he called his own Bible.

"To the mind of Jefferson Jesus differed from other moral teachers in sense but as Shakespeare differed from other dramatists, in the loftiness of his genius. This country is under a great debt of gratitude to Jefferson for the political services he rendered the Republic. It is also under obligations to him for his absolutely sincere and rational view of religion."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BELIEF.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance Says a Word to Candid Skeptics.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance preached a sermon on "Responsibility for Belief" at St. Mark's Church yesterday morning. The sermon was announced as an argument for the consideration of candid skeptics.

"It is notoriously untrue," said Dr. Rylance, "that men believe only from evidence, we are told, and these same reasoners maintain that in the affairs of religion we demand demonstration for the grounds of belief. Where there is no room left for doubt, there is no room left for belief. The truth or untruth of Christianity is for others than mathematicians to prove.

"Another class stands aloof from inquiry or religion altogether, leaving such matters for 'women and children,' and assert that they have never found evidence of Christianity to convince them. Found! They have never sought. Men are not assumed to be passive in the formation of their belief; they are held responsible for some active participation or attempt to find out the truth. A man is supposed to act as he believes.

"Passively inherited belief is not a worthless thing. Grounds of conviction can be taken at second, or third, or fiftieth hand. I have not proved the bottom of a single truth; I have come to it by fiftieth or one hundredth hand. There are multitudes that reject all that is contrary to reason, but not what surpasses reason. Let every man bear in mind that what he finds depends upon what he searches for, and there is where I part company with my free-thinking friends.

"You believe more than you know. History is itself a matter of faith, depending upon those who have transmitted it. Men literally breathe and live and move in an atmosphere based on faith. If I may believe in the existence of Julius Caesar, may I not believe in the existence and works of Jesus Christ? The churches are incumbered with too much creed, too many synods, conferences, and assemblies, the Church least encumbered being ours, thank God!"

Dr. Potter on Perjury.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle preached to his flock yesterday morning, in the Welsh Congregational Church, East Eleventh Street, on "The Evils Resulting from False Oaths." Dr. Potter said, in part, after referring to his own recent legal experiences:

"I know of nothing that so vitally affects the relations of life, nothing that so overbalances the scales of Justice as the false oath. I have, with my own ears, heard the millionaire swear falsely. I have heard the law clerk admit that, at the wish of his employer, he would make a false oath. I have heard the paid hireling say that he would try to swear the innocent away, and in some of our own matters we have seen page after page of false swearing, some of it most gratuitous and malicious. In the papers in which the injunction was granted temporarily in the Supreme Court there are pages of false oaths."

NEAL DOW AND GLADSTONE.

Dr. Banks Likened the Reformer to the English Statesman.

The American Temperance Union observed yesterday as Neal Dow Day, and a large meeting was hehld in Chickering Hall to show appreciation of the work of the aged temperance reformer.

The programme was largely musical, consisting of an organ selection by Theodore E. Schulte, cornet solos by Miss Anna A. Park, and singing by the American Temperance Union choir, and the Wardwell Male Quartet. "A Glorious Monument" was the title of a recitation given by Clyde E. Granger.

The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks of Brooklyn spoke on "Neal Dow and His Life Work for Prohibition."

"I can pay no higher tribute to him whom we are honoring to-day than to liken him to Gladstone. There is to my mind considerable similarity in the careers of these two men. Both have lived lives devoted to human righteousness and the advancement of human interests.

"As Gladstone stands to-day as the opponent of the Turkish Government, which is an evil tolerated by the six powers of Europe, but an evil which they could exterminate if they would, so Neal Dow has for fifty years stood against the liquor traffic, which is tolerated by the Christian Church of this country, and which could not live a day if the Church once decided to stop it. But just as we see in Europe, Turkey wielding for her own advantage the influence of all the powers, so in this country we see a contemptible minority of liquor dealers who defy the whole Church of God."

CRITICS OF THE BIBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Peters Claims the Scriptures Are Inspired.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached yesterday morning at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, taking as his subject, "Who is Right, the Higher Critics or Moses or Christ?" He said that all Scripture is given by the inspiration of God. Paul refers to the Old Testament, and it is his solemn testimony that it was all inspired.

"Now," continued the speaker, "if Paul himself was inspired, the question as to the inspiration of the Old Testament is settled. Moses again and again says that the word of the Lord spake unto him, and that he wrote the law. In Joshua, Judges, in the First Kings, in Chronicles, Ezra, and in Nehemiah, we are told that Moses wrote the books which bear his name. In the Acts of the Apostles, in the First Corinthians, it is solemnly declared that Moses wrote the law. John the Baptist and Philip made the same declaration, and Christ himself said, 'If ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me.' To reject his testimony as to the authenticity of the Old Testament, we must, to be consistent, reject his claims to be the Light of the World.

THE IDEAS OF SWEDENBORG.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's Presentation of Them to His Flock.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, preached yesterday morning on "The Truths of Swedenborgianism." He took for his text the last five words of the first line of the first verse of the first chapter of Romans, "A servant of Jesus Christ."

While Dr. Newton did not express a personal opinion upon the truth of Swedenborg's ideas, he laid them comprehensively before his congregation, and invited them to make the theme food for reflection. Some of Swedenborg's ideas, as set forth by the preacher, follow:

"Man is a spirit now inhabiting a body. The spirit clothes itself with the body as with a living garment. The body is formed by the spirit and formed on the spirit. Death frees the spirit from the outer body. This body is laid away in the grave. The spirit, however, does not pass forth into an unclothed existence. It is clothed with a new garment of matter.

"The inner, spiritual, form is the counterpart of the outer, earthly, body in every vital respect. There are spiritual senses corresponding to the physical senses. The true resurrection is not at the end of the world; it is at the moment of death. Man rises from his prison house into his new home, which has been building unseen, within the body. A man goes forth, therefore, into the new life, to all intents and purposes the same man. He lives still in a body as material, apparently, as that of old. He is known by it and through it. There can be no question as to recognition. So real is this sense of continuity that the spirit is surprised to find itself no longer in the earthly life.

"On passing from the earthly tabernacle the soul passes into what Swedenborg calls the world of spirits. This is a preparatory sphere to the worlds of the heavens and the hells. Some pass through it immediately—those saints who ascend at once into the upper heavens. There are societies in heaven as on earth—groupings of men in orderly associations there as here. Those are governed, as on earth, by those whose powers qualify them for this function. There are occupations there, the spiritual counterparts of all worthy occupations here.

"Very beautiful is the thought of Swedenborg concerning the growth of those who die in infancy. They grow, but not beyond the period of young man and womanhood. They never grow old. To grow old in heaven is to grow young. The joys of heaven are the services to which a man can turn his powers. Its delights are intense activity devoted to the good of others.

"As with heaven, according to Swedenborg, so with hell. Its people, though, are ruled by fear. Fear in its most dominating form is the controlling motive. The Lord casts no one into hell. A man gravitates there himself. His state makes hell, and, no matter where he is, it will be a hell to him.

"Where did Swedenborg get his knowledge? He says the Lord called him to his holy office as a messenger of a new dispensation. What are we to make of it? He was certainly sincere. Was he beside himself? Then I would wish myself less sane. Was it an illusion? Then we are driven to account for the most remarkable works of Christianity as illusions. Swedenborg stands and falls with Isaiah and Paul."

Chapel Day Observed.

"Chapel Day" was observed throughout the city yesterday in the Baptist Sunday schools. The exercises consisted of songs and recitations. In many of the Sunday schools the pupils were shown paper models of the chapels they are requested to help build. Between $7,000 and $8,000 is raised annually in the Baptist Sunday schools of the North for this purpose.

To Appear Again in His Pulpit.

It was announced in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, that the Rev. John Britton Clark, its pastor, would occupy the pulpit next Sunday, at both the morning and evening services. This will be his first appearance since his serious accident while bicycling last October.

BABY SCALDED IN ITS BATH.

Walter Lenhardt Fell in While His Mother's Back Was Turned.

While his mother's back was turned Walter Lenhardt, one year and six months old, stumbled and fell into a washtub of boiling water which she had been preparing to bathe him yesterday. The child was severely burned on the body, arms, and head, and was taken from his home at 329 East Fifth Street to Bellevue Hospital, in a serious condition.

Mrs. Lenhardt said that she had usually placed some cold water in the tub first and poured in the boiling water until the right temperature was gained. Yesterday she poured the boiling water in first, and while her back was turned, little Walter slipped and fell into the tub. When Mrs. Lenhardt heard her child's screams, she rushed to his aid and pulled him out of the water. He may die.

HIS BELIEF IN THE BIBLE

Dr. Lyman Abbott Says It Is to Hold that God Reveals Himself in Nature.

OLD AND MODERN WRITINGS.

He Scores the New Journalism and Speaks of the Concert of Europe as a Confederated Crime—Majority Rule Upholds the Turk Against the Armenian.

"The Spiritual Contents of the Bible" was the subject of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon in the series on "The Bible as Literature" last night in Plymouth Church. In giving his interpretation of the message of the Bible, he spoke at length on modern journalism, comparing it with the records of Hebrew historians, and showing that the latter saw in contemporaneous history the handiwork of God, while many of the modern recorders of history do not. He illustrated his point by a description of the prize-fight literature which decorated the columns of The New York Journal, and which he described as "the devil's journalism." For such an event, which had no possible bearing on the progress of the world, or on the destiny which God was working out for His people, The Journal had pages; but it was reserved for other newspapers to record the epoch-making letter of Mr. Gladstone, which did have an influence on the world's progress and destiny. Incidentally, in this connection, his references to the Governor and State of Nevada, and ex-Senator Ingalls, were, for him extremely severe. He spoke of the concert of Europe as a confederated crime.

In part Dr. Abbott said:

"The Bible is a collection of books, sixty-six different books, written by a great variety of authors, the names of a great many of them absolutely unknown. When we have realized this, we no longer treat these books as all identical, any more than we treat the plays of Shakespeare as identical. We as little think of regarding the epic poem and the history as identical as we would think the history or poem in any other collection of books identical. But we have gone further than this, and regard this collection of books as the selected literature of a great people. How has it been selected? Not by any theologian, council of churches, or angel speaking from above. The process of selection has been better than any of these—it has stood the test of time.

**The B

THE WANAMAKER STORE

SPARKLING WITH NEWNESS

The merchandise now in our two Stores aggregates *Seven Million Dollars* in value. The entire resources of both are at the command of each, and all for retail. The only old thing here is the Store, and it is up-to-date—built before its time, prophetic. Goods are new, vast in variety, ample in quantity. People are discovering the grand retailing that

Collects the richest Millinery, in quantity and variety, beyond any milliner's dreams,

Assembles Dress Goods in volume and assortment that has no superior,

Puts Bicycles in the stock by tens of hundreds so that you may ride your wheel home when you buy it,

Makes the store like a museum for interest, instruction, recreation, and associates ease, freedom and trade in delightful harmony.

Comrades! We and Our Public, keeping step together.

DRESS SILKS Let these few items serve as an introduction to a stock that embraces all the wanted Silks.

Black Habutai Silk, water proof, 27 in., 65c to $1.

White Habutai Silk, prettily brocaded in a great variety of designs, 24 in., 65c, 75c.

Black Brocaded Silks, very rich. Designs are far removed from hackneyed styles, $1.

Black Moire Velour, silk-and-wool, $1 to $2.

Fancy Taffetas, unique stripe. A variety of color combinations. 21 in. $1.25.

The Rotunda.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS A stock here embracing all the popular styles and fabrics, together with many exclusive and fetching novelties. Prices begin at $10 for Serge Suits with fly-front Jackets, silk lined; skirts percaline lined and bound with corduroy.

At $12—Of etamine cloth, new shaped fly front jacket lined throughout with taffeta, skirt has new fan back, percaline lined.

At $15—Of cheviot serge, fly front jacket and new shaped skirt, Suit lined throughout with taffeta.

At $18—Of cheviot serge, tight fitting Mess Coats, neatly braided, skirt correctly shaped, braided and bound with braid. Suit lined throughout with taffeta.

At $20—Of canvas cloth, open front, mess coat effect, finished with 6 rows of stitching, velvet collar. Skirt hangs perfectly, and Suit lined throughout with taffeta.

Others as high as $60.

Second floor, Broadway.

FURNITURE The charm of the Furnished Apartment is promoting an intimacy between folks and our Furniture.

Certain sets of Library and Parlor Furniture are reduced to-day in a fashion that should cause a quick sale of them all.

LIBRARY SUITS.

Sofa and two chairs; all have one and some two arm-chairs.

$47 instead of $70—Imitation mahogany frame, upholstered in green velvet, with tinsel embroidery; 3 pieces.

$75 instead of $110—Mahogany frame, upholstered in silk-and-wool tapestry; 3 pieces.

$100 instead of $150—Solid mahogany inlaid frame, upholstered in green velvet with tinsel embroidery; 3 pieces.

PARLOR SUITS

$22 instead of $33.50—Mahogany finished, upholstered in fancy silk; 3 pieces.

$34 instead of $50—Mahogany finished, inlaid back; 5 pieces.

$45 instead of $70—Mahogany, inlaid frame; 3 pieces.

$65 instead of $100—Mahogany frame, upholstered in silk; 5 pieces.

$66 instead of $99—Decorated mahogany frame, seats upholstered in silk; 3 pieces.

$130 instead of $195—Solid mahogany frame, upholstered in silk, fancy tufted back; 5 pieces.

Fourth floor.

CANDY A Bunny and Cart, the latter filled with Jelly and Cream Eggs, 15c—a pleasing Easter novelty.

Basement.

LIMOGES CHINAWARE Our frequent offerings of Haviland's Chinaware command great attention throughout New York. They are worthy the careful thought of all housekeepers.

Each announcement is based upon a fresh and original transaction, and is

not a re-hash of old statement. The frequency of the bargains makes them none the less real. The command of two great points of retail distribution gives us control of the exceptional opportunities for cheap buying. Thus comes to-day's offering of Charles Field Haviland's Dinner Sets at prices that are only a trifle over half.

A dealer ordered largely. Couldn't take the goods on arrival. Hence a chance for us to get a big bargain for you.

DINNER SETS.

113 pieces, blue border decoration, imported to sell at $30, now $16.50.

113 pieces, purple spray decoration, imported to sell at $30, now $16.50.

113 pieces, brown spray decoration, imported to sell at $30, now $16.50.

For the sake of completeness some of Theodore Haviland's Dinner Set bargains are added.

DINNER SETS

113 pieces, regularly $27 and $40, now $20 and $35.

CUT GLASSWARE

Just why the Spring season stimulates so greatly the demand for Cut Glassware we don't know. Because it is so we ask attention to our stock. Critical people say it is not equaled in this market.

CUT GLASS

Bowls, 9 in., $7 from $10.50.

Bowls, 8 in., $5.50 from $8.25.

Nappies, 7 in., $3.75 and $4.25, regularly $5.50 and $6.25.

Nappies, 8 in., $5.25, regularly $7.75.

Nappies, 10 in., $6.50, regularly $9.75.

Olive Dishes, $1.85, regularly $2.25.

Tumblers, $3 and $4 a doz., regularly $4.75 and $6.

Basement.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The stock insures not only superior making, reliable fabrics, proper shapes, but always the least prices, and frequently great bargains.

GOWNS

At 50c—Of muslin, round yokes of 2 rows of embroidery and plaits; ruffle around yokes, necks and sleeves; were 75c.

At 75c—Of fine muslin, V necks, yokes of 6 rows of insertion, necks and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; were 90c.

PETTICOATS

At 50c—Of muslin, lawn ruffles and embroidery trimmed; were 75c.

CHEMISES

At 40c—Of muslin, square necks, trimmed with deep embroidery; were 65c.

DRAWERS

At 35c—Of muslin, lawn ruffles, with 11 rows of insertion and embroidery edge on ruffles; were 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WALL COVERINGS Not wall papers—they'll be told of again. Just now Tapestries and other textiles.

For Dining Rooms and Libraries—old Tapestry effects. The loom has supplanted the old hand weaver with products that only lack sentiment to make them more attractive than the Antiques. $1.50 to $4.50 a yard. And there are many other fabrics of various costs, equally desirable for the same purpose.

For Drawing Room and Parlors

many sorts of Damask—silk, silk faced, silk mixed—that go from $1.50 to $30 a yard.

For Dens, Growleries and Smoking Rooms, Tinsel and fancy colored stuffs that go from 65c to $2.50 yd.

In each case the cost of hanging is extra.

Very beautiful single pieces, old tapestry effects, $1.25 to $9.50.

Have you seen our newly arranged Upholstery Store and the Oriental Room?

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Matters That Will Engage the Attention of the Two Houses During This Week.

NOT MANY IMPORTANT BILLS.

Few Party Measures Left for Consideration—Programmes for Hearings by Committees—Anti-Trust Bills to be Pushed.

ALBANY, March 28.—The final disposal of the Greater New York charter by both branches of the Legislature last week, and the passage by the Assembly of some of the Anti-Trust bills, has cleared the way for pending minor measures, and many such measures are likely to go through the Legislature from now on. If no attempt is made to consider the proposed liquor law amendments, there will be no trouble in getting an early adjournment, but if, on the contrary, an attempt shall be made on the behalf of the majority to amend the law, there will be a break in the routine work which probably will delay adjournment.

The introduction this week and the latter part of last week of many supplementary bills to the Greater New York charter causes some discussion, but it is not thought it will be long, because already there has been exhaustive discussion upon every proposed amendment.

In the Senate.

It is understood that all the Anti-Trust bills will have been passed during the week in their present forms, and it is the general impression that the Governor is favorable to them, and that they will become parts of the statutes of the State within a fortnight.

The only other measure of importance down upon the order of third reading is Senator Grady's bill prohibiting the mutilation of the National flag by attaching to it an advertisement or picture. It is expected that the bill will pass.

On the calendar for second reading there are several important measures, including Senator Ellsworth's Anti-Cartoon bill, the Anti-Scalpers bill, and the bill increasing the number of Railroad Commissioners to five. The last-named bill has been amended so as to make the salaries of the five members the same as at present, $8,000, and it is believed it will have the support of the Republican leaders in order that they may mollify, if possible, the labor interests which were antagonized by the appointment of Frank M. Baker.

In the Assembly.

There are no measures of unusual importance in the House for final passage this week, with the possible exception of the Nixon bill amending the taxable transfer act and Mr. Dudley's bill, drawn up by the Controller, which creates a graduated tax upon estates. The former will come up for passage in the Assembly Monday night, and Mr. Nixon says the bill will pass; but there is strong opposition among both Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Dudley's bill will come up Wednesday morning on second reading, and undoubtedly will cause quite lively discussion.

Mr. Bondy has announced that he will Tuesday call up the Wilcox bill, which permits legislators and State officers to travel on passes. When the bill was up last time it was defeated by a very few votes, and Mr. Bondy is now sure that he can pass it. But as both Speaker O'Grady and Leader Nixon are against the bill, it is possible it may not go through. In any event, it never will get beyond the Governor's hands.

On the calendar for Wednesday is Mr. Ives's bill, providing for the gathering of statistics as to the amount of butter and cheese manufactured in this State each year, and recording the reports in the offices of the Town Clerks for the purpose of protecting patrons.

Thursday, Mr. Hobbie's bill, making provisions for the manufacture in the State prisons of supplies for the buildings, offices, and public institutions controlled by the State, will be the special order.

Senate Hearings.

The Senate hearings for the week are as follows:

Tuesday.—The Cities Committee will give hearings on Mr. Anderson's bill creating the city of Rensselaer; Senator Fetherston's bill ratifying the laying out of East River Park in New York City, and Senator Cogeshall's bill, providing for the licensing of auctioneers in New York City.

Wednesday.—The Committee on Railroads will give an adjourned hearing upon Senator Koehler's bill opening Long Island to the railroads without compelling them to obtain the permission of the Railroad Commissioners to construct theihr roads. The Public Health Committee will give hearings on the Optometry bill and the bill placing the various pharmaceutical societies in this State under the State Board of Pharmacy.

Thursday.—It is possible the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will give a hearing Thursday on the proposed amendments to the liquor tax law; but if these amendments are not agreed to by the majority leaders before that time no hearing will be given. The Cities Committee will give a hearing to Senator Pavey's bill, providing for the examination and registration of hydrauic, steam, and hot-water fitters.

Assembly Hearings.

The Assembly hearings will be as follows:

Tuesday—The Codes Committee will give a hearing on the Anti-Scalpers bill, and it undoubtedly will be a repetition of the hearings held in the Senate. The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will join with the Senate Finance Committee in giving a hearing upon Gov. Black's Adirondack seizure scheme. At this hearing the advocates of the bill will be heard.

Wednesday—The Cities Committee will give hearings on these bills: Mr. Kennedy's, for a free bridge over the East River between the City of New York and Queens County; Mr. Mathewson's, including the City of Mount Vernon within the Greater New York; Mr. Mayer's, ratifying the laying out of the East River Park, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth Streets, New York City; Mr. Husted's, providing that the City of New York shall protect the rights of those land owners whose lands have been taken for water purposes by the City of New York. The Cities Committee will give a hearing upon the proposed amendment to the Rochester charter.

Thursday—Assemblyman Trainor's bills relative to creating a new State to be called Manhattan will have a hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee. There will be an adjourned hearing before the Railroad Committee on the bill requiring additional men upon "Mother Hubbard" engines, and additional brakemen upon every train of more than a specified number of cars.

ADIRONDACK PARK BILL

Hearing on Gov. Black's Forest Purchase Plan to be Held in Albany To-morrow.

LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED.

The Governor Anxious that Friends of the Bill Shall Rally to Its Support to Meet the Attacks of Its Opponents.

ALBANY, March 28.—Gov. Black's Adirondack bill will be considered by the Senate Finance Committee at a public hearing in the Senate Chamber Tuesday night.

The gathering promises to be one of the important ones of the session. The interests that will be represented stand for many millions of dollars of capital scattered through ten or a dozen counties in which the so-called "forest preserve" is situated. The owners of pulp mills, lumber mills, and water powers have been drumming up their forces, and will make a desperate attempt to kill the bill.

Men who are interested in the preservation of the Adirondack forest have been asked to appear in defense of the bill, or if not in defense of this particular bill, in advocacy of some measure, similar in most particulars, and drawn to carry out the Governor's policy of the purchase by the State of these forest lands. It is found more difficult to rally the friends than the opponents of the bill.

Gov. Black is much in earnest. He feels that the committee meeting is a critical one, on which perhaps the fate of the forest hangs. He is anxious that those who for years have been the advocates of the policy of saving the forests shall appear at the committee meeting and meet the certain attack of those whose interests lie in private control of the great north woods.

The owners of timber lands and of mills which are dependent wholly or in part on them for their raw material have been in Albany in force for the last week. They have not limited their arguments and appeals to members of the Legislature, but have been before the Governor and made their claims against the pending bill. They maintain that the measure is too drastic. They affirm that it will cloud the title to lands in the counties within which the forest preserve is situated, and will ruin the investments they have made on the expectation of securing supplies of timber from the forests.

The features of the bill to which they object with greatest emphasis are those which would give to the Forest Preserve Commission the right to take land by condemnation. They also approve that section which vests jurisdiction in the matter of compensation in the Court of Claims. They want the condemnation proceedings conducted in the usual way, the Supreme Court to appoint Commissioners to make appraisals and awards.

The arguments which have been brought forward may have impressed Gov. Black, to some extent, but they have not altered in the slightest his policy of purchasing the lands.

So far as the form of the present bill is concerned their arguments may have some effect. The Governor is said to have assured some of them that the carrying out of his policy is not intended to encroach on any of their vested rights or to take any of the lands they now own or propose to purchase, except by a judicial adjustment, and that for the public benefit.

The allegation has been made that under the plan proposed in the bill, the Commissioners could take any of the lands lying within the limits of the forest preserve. This includes not only the Adirondack region, but portions of Ulster and Greene Counties, in the Catskills. Property owners have been represented as alarmed lest their well-tilled farms, with buildings, and even portions of villages, might be taken under authority of this part of the bill.

It is not unlikely that an amendment which would do away with any such possibility would be agreeable to the friends of the bill.

A suggestion has been made that the new Commissioners be confined in their selection of lands to be purchased to the tracts which lie within the Adirondack Park. This now contains something more than 3,000,000 acres, of which the State owns a considerable portion.

It has been suggested, also, that within the limits of this park only those lands be taken which are adjacent to the territory now held by the State.

One of the possibilities of the present discussion is an investigation as to the methods and prices which have prevailed in the acquisition of Adirondack lands by the lumbermen. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been acquired through the purchase of tax titles, and holdings which the owners represent as worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been surrendered by the State at merely nominal figures.

For this reason, the friends of the bill maintain, the awards made by the Court of Claims probably would not only reimburse the owners for their outlay, but give them a comfortable profit.

The lumbermen fear the legislation proposed by the Governor would shut off supplies of timber, that they otherwise would depend upon, if the Federal tariff on lumber should stop importations from Canada. Some of the pulp mill owners who have large tracts of Adirondack forest, have refrained from laying the axe to the most promising lumber sections, but have imported their material from Canada.

The prospect of the Dingley duty on soft timber has turned their eyes to the Adirondack supply They say the proposed duty would prohibit further importations, and if the Adirondack bill becomes a law the two circumstances would compel them to shut down their plants.

One company alone, having had quarters in Glens Falls, has submitted that it has a $3,000,000 plant involved in the success or failure of the present measure.

Some attempt has been made to bring politics into the controversy. This has come from the lumber interests. The people of the counties where the land is situated have been represented as "up in arms" against the bill and its supporters, on the ground that thousands of laborers would be thrown out of employment if the bill should become law.

Against this the argument is advanced that in the long run the interests of labor will be conserved by the preservation of the forests.

THE STATE OF MANHATTAN

Its Creation Not So Impossible as It Was at First Regarded to Be.

A HEARING NEXT THURSDAY.

Proposal to Increase the Extent of the Proposed New State Beyond the Boundaries of the Greater New York City.

ALBANY, March 28.—The State of Manhattan, including within its boundaries the territory now included in the Greater City of New York, is not at this writing as much of an impossibility or of as little probability as was supposed when Assemblyman Trainor early last week introduced the consenting bills in the New York Legislature.

The proposition is not entirely a new one; it was first proposed in the days of William M. Tweed, and two years ago was actively promulgated by Assemblyman Arthur Butts in the introduction of bills aiming at the same purpose as those introduced by Mr. Trainor, although not including exactly the same territory. The bills are not, either, the mere passing fad of a moment. They are the outcome of threats made by the Democrats and Republicans alike who have represented for the last ten years the City of New York, that unless the city was relieved from paying 75 per cent. of the entire taxation of the State, it would ask to be separated from this State and made an individual body.

Since Mr. Trainor introduced the bills, and since the laugh went round at their introduction, there has been a decided change of sentiment, and there will be a very serious hearing on Thursday next, when the Assembly committee will listen to notable persons' advocacies of the measure.

There are two of the bills, one providing that the Legislature shall give its consent to Congress to create a new State out of the territory embraced in the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and part of Westchester, now comprising the Greater New York. It is thought that this bill is a little premature, because the second bill provides that the question whether or not there shall be a new State created shall be submitted to a vote of the electors within the counties named at the next election. Naturally, if the electors voted against the proposition, the consent of the Legislature would be of little avail.

Mr. Trainor claims that at the hearing on the bills there will be a great array of prominent men; although he has not yet given out any list of names. He further claims that he can obtain sixty-six votes in favor of the proposition from the counties along the Hudson and below Albany, and that he is positive that there can easily be found eleven up-country members who for the sake of creating a naturally Republican State above the Harlem River will assist in the passage of the measure.

It is a singular fact that within the last few days many Republican members of the Legislature have spoken favorably of the idea of divorcement. In his speech on the Greater New York question, Senator Malby practically advocated such separation, on the grounds that the Greater New York territory will absolutely control the Republican up-country district with a Democratic majority; while Senator Raines is also slightly inclined to doubt the efficacy of having New York in its greater shape dominate the fifty-five other counties of the State, all of which but two are nominally Republican. In the Assembly many of the up-country members, Republicans, are said to be in favor of such a division, and the great objection to it would naturally come from the four large cities, which would have to bear the burden of taxation. Of course, the great difficulty in the way would be the consent of Congress to such a proposition.

Some of the curious phases of the question are found in requests that have been made by letter to Assemblyman Trainor, the introducer of the bill. Prominent officials in Dutchess County, next north to Westchester on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and containing the City of Poughkeepsie, have written asking that the proposed State line be changed so as to include that county, as it is one of the great producing regions for New York City. A similar request has come from Orange County, on the western side of the river, containing the city of Newburg, and these two propositions have led Assemblyman Trainor to seriously consider the reframing of his bills so as to make an oblong State, taking in all the counties bordering upon the Hudson River as far north as the northern boundaries of Albany and Rensselaer. This would include the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Columbia, Rensselaer, Orange, Greene, Ulster, Dutchess, Albany, Suffolk, and Rockland. As Sullivan County would be an isolated county, it might also be proposed to add that.

This State would contain a territory in its fourteen counties of 7,710 square miles, as compared with a territory containing forty-six counties and 42,493 square miles. According to the last census, this new State would contain a population of 3,741,990, as compared with 2,771,344 in the other counties remaining in what is left of the present New York State. Buffalo would take its place as the largest city in the old State of New York, and Rochester and Syracuse would probably fight for honors as the capital. Within the territory embraced in the confines of the new State of Manhattan there would be twelve cities, while in the State of New York there would be left twenty-five.

At the hearing before the committee on Thursday it is probable that a mass of interesting figures relating to taxation and its effects by the division of New York State into two States will be produced, and it is further probable that one of the most interesting hearings of this session of the Legislature will be produced. The matter has taken a serious turn, and it is quite likely that the bill will at least be reported out for debate.

Killed by an Electric Wire.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—Policeman John Clark of the Harrison police force was instantly killed by coming in contact with a live electric wire last night. Physician Albers ordered the body removed to Walsh's morgue. The wire belonged to the Hudson Telephone Company. It had sagged down on the electric light wire, and Owen Kelly, a lineman, employed by the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, had cut the telephone wire and had permitted the ends to dangle down into the street. Kelly was arrested to-day and committed without bail on a charge of manslaughter.

W. & J. SLOANE.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Attention is called to this Department, which has been entirely remodeled and fitted up with private show rooms.

Our Spring importations, containing all the latest novelties in all grades and at all prices, are now on exhibition.

On MONDAY, March 29th, we shall place on sale

500 Pairs

Silk and Tapestry Portieres,

our own production, at prices ranging from

$7.00 to $25.00.

BROADWAY, 18th & 19th Sts.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Last Week of the Session Will Begin To-night—Work Before Both Houses.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The twelfth and last week of the legislative session of 1897 will begin to-morrow night. According to a resolution adopted by the House, which will undoubtedly be concurred in by the Senate, the session will end on Wednesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Some of the most important matters which have been brought to the attention of the Legislature are still undisposed of. The constitutional amendments adopted last year will constitute the principal disputes of the week. The Senate has repassed them all with the exception of that providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The principal fight will be in the House over the amendment to revise the judicial system of the State. The friends of the Johnson substitute for the Voorhees amendment of last year are making a vigorous fight and are hoping to win. The Senate has already defeated the Johnson substitute, and if the House does not concur in the Voorhees amendment there will be an end to any attempt to amend the Constitution, in so far as the judiciary system is concerned.

The Voorhees amendment provides for a Supreme Court of three divisions—appellate, law, and equity. The Johnson substitute does not materially alter the practice, but provides for an independent Court of Errors and Appeals.

There are several matters pending in the Senate besides the constitutional amendments. The more important of these are the Bicycle Baggage bill, the Marriage License bill, and the bill for dividing the State into two asylum districts.

The Republican Senators have agreed to pass the Bicycle Baggage bill, as they believe its defeat will endanger the election of Republican Senators and Assemblymen in close counties. The Marriage License bill cannot be passed in its present form. Assemblyman Lloyd, the introducer, is now willing to make a compromise, and will accept a measure which will be applicable only in those cases where both the contracting parties are non-residents of the State. The bill to divide the State into two asylum districts has been made a special order for Monday night, and will probably pass the Senate. Its passage in the House is very doubtful.

The Senate has also yet to pass the General Borough bill. This has been amended to meet the wishes of all, and its passage is not questioned. These measures, as well as the Appropriation bill, are the principal matters to be disposed of.

SUICIDE IN PROSPECT PARK.

Tobias Did Not Want to Live on Account of Rheumatism.

H. W. Tobias, fifty years of age, was found dead in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by Park Policeman Smith. The body was lying under a tree on the archery grounds, near the Ninth Street entrance. By its side was an empty laudanum bottle. The body was taken to the park station.

A note was found in one of the pockets written by Tobias, saying that he did not want to live any longer, as he was subject to too frequent and too severe attacks of rheumatism. Tobias boarded at 292 Clarkson Street, Flatbush.

KILLED BY MASKED ROBBERS.

Brutal Treatment Accorded to an Old Man of Seventy-one Years.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 28.—David Jones, an aged farmer who lived near Wymore, died yesterday of injuries inflicted a week ago by two masked robbers. Jones was seventy-one years old, a bachelor, and lived alone. He was quite wealthy, and was popularly supposed to keep large sums of money about his place.

One robber knocked him down with a blow on the head. When he had partially regained consciousness he was ordered to show them where he kept his money. He took them upstairs and, showing them $4, declared it was all he had. They then tied him to a bed, wrapped his feet in clothes, and, after saturating them with coal oil, set them on fire.

He still protested, and a bundle of clothes was laid on his bare stomach and set on fire. Failing in their purpose, more of the oiled clothes were placed on the back of his neck and burned. Jones managed to get free, crawled to the barn, got on a horse, and rode to his sister's, a half mile distant, where he fell from the animal unconscious. He was only able to give a slight description of his assailants. There is a strong public demand for the county to offer a large reward for the apprehension of the murderers.

Death Before an Operation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 28.—Charles A. Koeffler, a prominent and wealthy merchant of this city, aged sixty-nine years, shot himself through the head last night at his residence, 485 Marshall Street. He was suffering from a complication of diseases, and, fearing a surgical operation on next Tuesday, preferred death. He came from Germany to Milwaukee in 1849, and was a pioneer distiller, but later retired from business. He leaves a family of two sons and two daughters.

LEAPED FROM A FERRYBOAT.

Henry Juntke's Body Rescued by Two of the New York's Crew—The Rescuers Cheered.

Hinrich Juntke, a German, about fifty years of age, yesterday morning jumped into the bay from the ferryboat New York shortly after she had left the Battery for Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn.

Henry Hahn, a deck hand, and several passengers who saw the action, darted forward, but too late. The boat swept onward, leaving Juntke struggling in the water.

Hahn cried "Man overboard!" and jumped after the drowning man, closely followed by James Monahan, a fireman. The boat was stopped and her engines reversed. Hahn and Monahan had great difficulty in keeping the drowning man up, but the passengers cheered them to fresh exertions. A liferaft was thrown overboard, and Hahn and Monahan deposited their burden on it, and all three were speedily lifted aboard.

Juntke was taken into the women's cabin, where attempts were made to resuscitate him. An ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital was telephoned for, but the surgeon pronounced Juntke dead.

Juntke lived recently at 239 East Fifth Street, this city. It was said there that Juntke had left several days ago, and nothing had since been heard of him. A letter found on him was in reply to one he had written asking for money.

Stabbed with a Woman's Hatpin.

William C. Ward, a truckman, living at 33 Clarkson Street, was stabbed three times with a hatpin in the abdomen yesterday morning, during a street brawl at the corner of Hudson and Clarkson Streets. His injury is said not to be serious. No arrest has been made in the case, but the police of the Charles Street Station are looking for his assailant, who is believed to have been Mrs. Celia Connors, a young widow, living in White Plains.

Beer Keg Fractured His Skull.

John Zenbauer, twenty-two years old, of 920 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, expected to entertain a number of friends yesterday. He went to a neighboring saloon at midnight on Saturday and bought a keg of beer. While carrying it home on his shoulder he stumbled and fell. The keg struck his head, fracturing his skull. He will probably die. He was removed to the City Hospital.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

More Bills Introduced than Last Year at This Time.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—A summary of the work done at the Clerk's desk in the Assembly is indicative of the progress of the legislation this year. In defiance of the expressed wishes of both Gov. Black and Speaker O'Grady, instead of a smaller number of bills than usual, there have been introduced 299 more bills so far than last year at the same time. For each day of the session there has been introduced an average of thirty-two bills. Of this vast number but 431 have passed the Assembly, as compared with 319 last year.

There have been reported from the committees 632 bills, not quite one-half of all introduced, so that more than a half sleep in the various committees. Of the 431 Assembly bills passed, the Senate has approved so far but 152. The Assembly has been more generous, it having passed 104 out of but 236 Senate bills sent to it.

DRIVEN TO CRIME BY COCAINE.

Turned Burglar to Secure Money to Purchase the Drug.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—John Penrose, Jr., twenty years old, of 172 North Eleventh Street, was arrested at 2:45 o'clock this morning, after he had jumped from a second-story window in the residence of Alfred W. Jennings, at 176 North Eleventh Street, which he had entered for the apparent purpose of burglary. His presence in the house was discovered by Jennings, who opened a window and attracted several officers to the vicinity by firing a revolver.

When the police first searched the house they failed to find any intruder, but as they were about to enter the bathroom a second time Penrose, who is supposed to have been lying down in the bathtub, jumped up and through the window, with a bullet from Policeman Lindley's revolver following him. Search was then made of the neighborhood, and Penrose was found hiding under the stoop of his own house, two doors away. His shoes were found in Jennings's hall. On Penrose's face was a black mask, and in one of his pockets a bottle of chloroform. He admitted that he intended to use the latter on the family, but Mr. Jennings awoke too quickly. A complete set of burglar's tools was found in his house.

Penrose belongs to a respectable family. His father is a well-known bookbinder and was the senior member of the firm of Penrose & Wilson of this city. At present he is connected with a New York house. The prisoner, through taking cocaine and opium for catarrhal trouble, for which he afterward underwent several operations, became addicted to the habit. When he was denied money and could no longer purchase the drugs he decided to turn burglar, but was caught in his first attempt.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Kurtz vs. Potter and Riverside Wheelmen. 2—Matter of Davidson's Sons Marble Company. 3—Karle vs. Ellis. 4—Day vs. Sun Fire Office. 5—Collwell vs. Collwell. 6—Gilford vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 7—Blumberg vs. Lindeman. 8—Matter of Brown. 9—Patterson vs. Patterson. 10—Sheffield vs. Mitchell. 11—O'Hara vs. Harman. 12—Manville vs. Collins. 13—East River Savings Institution vs. Voorhis. 14—Matter of Young. 15—Richards vs. Richards. 16—Commercial National Bank vs. Hand. 17—Lawrence vs. Kline. 18—Matter of Hahn. 19—Schuakenberg vs. Orient Insurance Company. 20—National Broadway Bank vs. Beineke. 21—Third National Bank vs. same. 22—National City Bank vs. same. 23—Bennett vs. McGraw. 24—Galligan vs. Lennon. 25—Matter of Higgins. 26—O'Brien vs. Union Railway Company. 27—Cohen vs. Cohen. 28—Matter of Conduit Wiring Company. 29—Bibbins vs. Copeland. 30—Gee vs. Taylor. 31—Mehlbach vs. Tamsen. 32—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 33—Thames Loan and Trust Company vs. Hagemeyer. 34—Walford vs. Rall. 35—Merchants' National Bank of Norwich vs. Hagemeyer. 36—Patterson vs. Patterson. 37—Morris vs. Edgecombe Stables. 38—Lewis vs. Knight. 39—Stelhan vs. Scheuer. 40—Matter of Delany Heater and Rheostat Company. 41—Childs vs. Smith. 42—Poole vs. Poole. 43—Freund vs. Rutan. 44—Hanley vs. Defendorf. 45—American Soda Fountain Company vs. Iron Malt Chemical Company. 46—Helleman vs. Sakariasen. 47—Johnson vs. McKivvin. 48—People, &c. vs. Stanley. 49—Many vs. Many. 50—Matter of Schubartz. 51—Leibinger vs. Stutz. 52—Saunders vs. Porter. 53—Brady vs. Jonasson. 54—Woolf vs. Young. 55—Gould vs. McGillin. 56—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 57—Smith vs. Rosenblatt. 58—Hurd vs. Hutchinson. 59—Clark vs. Bauer. 60—Harrell vs. Bonfils Improvement Company. 61—Burt vs. Nicholson. 62—Ford vs. National Bank of Commerce. 63—Groseman vs. Neufeld. 64—Matter of Schwenker. 65—Mius vs. Wallack. 66—Matter of Merrill & Wohele Charcoal Company. 67—Matter of Davis. 68—Schuh vs. Kettner. 69—Leon vs. Leon. 70—Poole vs. Poole. 71—Saalfield Publishing Company vs. Bacon. 72—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 73—Kinnan vs. Sullivan County Club. 74—Rosenquest vs. Noble. 76—McClevey vs. McClevey. 77—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 78—Matter of Levy. 79—Lacey vs. Lenox Building and Loan Company. 80—Gutstadt vs. Gutstadt. 81—Nacht vs. Nacht. 82—Kross vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 83—Scully vs. Scully. 84—Buchmuller vs. Buchmuller. 85—Lord vs. Spielmann. 86—Wagner vs. Rapp. 87—Congress Brewing Company vs. Kopitzky. 88—Scott vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 4445—Health Department vs. Kendal. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Beil for the People.

1—Pietro Vlaforo. 2—Joseph Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3201—Cameron vs. Wright. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—1188—Contested will of Lisett Zitt.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Babette Haglacher, Gustavus Tuckerman, Horace Slocum, Sigmund Kohn, Rosa Hirschborn, Patrick Osborn, Helen B. Ronalds, Frederick W. Droege, Michael Kiernan, Barbara Elchele. At 2 P. M.: Adolph Edelmuth.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor, Courthouse—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M.

1155—Contested will of James Brady.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, C. J.; Fitzsimons and McCarthy, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Mass vs. McEntegart. 2—Popper vs. Bingham. 3—Whitehead Brothers & Co. vs. Smack. 4—Timberlake vs. Pratt. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Battin & Co. vs. Masten. 7—Niles vs. Bradley. 8—Butterick Publishing Company vs. King. 9—Jones vs. McKenzie. 10—Foster vs. Standard National Bank.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Vietor vs. Nichols. 2—Wilson vs. Imperial Electric Lamp Company. 3—Miller vs. Rinaldo. 4—Auten vs. Jacobus. 5—Bloomingdale vs. Hodges. 6—Trenkmann vs. Schneider. 7—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Rayner. 8—Ralli vs. White. 9—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Company. 10—Carpenter vs. Cummings. 11—Rokenbough vs. Wilshusen. 12—Jaecker vs. Muller. 13—Stewart vs. J. H. Bonnell Company. 14—Harkin vs. Crumble. 15—Goodman vs. Steinfeld. 16—Jonas vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 17—Dunn vs. Wehle. 18—Gilroy vs. Lottus. 19—Woehrle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 20—Higgins vs. Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. 21—Tusch vs. German Savings Bank. 22—Kerr vs. Union Railway Company. 23—Toplitz vs. King Bridge Company. 24—Foster vs. Standard National Bank.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for People.

1—William I. Edwards. 2—Philip Quackenbosa. 3—Frank J. Hartman. 4—Henry W. Probst. 5—William Williams. 6—Rocco Cellino. 7—Joseph Morton, Peter Falvey, Antonio Dolce. 7—Peter Falvey, indicted as George McBride. 8—William Gendert and Hyman Epstein. 9—Lawrence B. Blackmore. 10—Joseph Oussani and Jacob Oussani. 11—William Bullinger and William Hartney. 12—Michael J. Kane. 13—Abraham Wellinsky and Joseph Wellinsky. 14—Arthur Gleason and Charles Brennan. 15—Charles J. Treadway. 16—Perry Steddie. 17—Aggie Wooda. 18—Frederick Zepp. 19—William Grosch. 20—Jo

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

EDUCATION OF THE CITIZEN.

It Is a Necessity if the Republic Is to be Permanent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting and instructive artitle entitled "Some Causes of Unrest," by "Democracy," in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 22d inst., should be read by every American, and especially would it be well for our legislators to profit by the words of warning.

The stability of this Government, more than that of any other, depends upon the intelligence of the whole people—not the cramming of undigested book knowledge, but the development of thought and reason. To make a child understand why three multiplied by two gives six is more real education than simply memorizing a number of facts.

Governments are as good or as bad as the people who are concerned in making or enforcing the laws. "Anybody's business is too apt to be nobody's business," and when that condition of lack of interest is reached, decadence follows. That there is a vast difference between democracy and a republic is shown by "Democracy," but a few supplemental facts, not easily available to all, relating to Governmental development and decay may be of interest.

Aristotle (384-323 B. C.) divided all Governments into two classes. In one, the governing power sought for its own advantage, in the other for the advantage of the whole State, the result being bad or good accordingly. He also gives three good varieties of Government, each of which, however, has a depraved form They are monarchy, its depraved form being tyranny; aristocracy, degenerating to olligarchy, and the commonwealth, with democracy as its depraved form. And, although admitting that democracy is the least bad, he considers that the results of depravity may be equally disastrous in any case.

The free citizens of Greece were strictly self-governed, each taking his turn at the common State business. But, although this represents, theoretically, almost the ideal form of government by the people, it practically resulted in disaster, because it was essentially unstable, and, lacking any fixed policy, killed all efforts toward progress.

Rome was not a "republic," as that word is now generally but incorrectly used by us. "Republic" may mean anything between oligarchy and democracy, and Rome was truly an oligarchy, which, degenerating until only the name "republic" remained, gradually took the form of Government by one man, who assumed at various times various titles, until finally the end—i. e., tyranny—was reached. The main causes of this decadence were human greed, resulting in the gradual absorption of wealth and power by a few; wars of conquest, by which slaves were obtained, as many as 16,000 having been brought back from Germany on one occasion, to be sold to those able to buy, and also that the Romans, being essentially an agricultural people, found themselves at a disadvantage when brought into competition with the food products of the conquered Egyptians and like races.

Wealth alone determined rank in the Roman republic; there was no such thing as equality; "every citizen had to declare his fortune before a Magistrate, and his grade was then assigned him." Therefore, while Rome was a republic in name, it was such in nothing else, because the "res publica" was always "res persona" to those in authority.

Our present form of Government is, as is well known, based upon the parliamentary system of England, which was a natural and legitimate outgrowth or development from "feudalism." Its fundamental principles are popular representation, and dual legislative bodies, one as a check upon the other. To these we have added a President, with the duties and powers of "King and Prime Minister" and the Supreme Court. All these, except the last mentioned, being elected by the people, and the franchise being the prerogative of every citizen, rich or poor, learned or ignorant. We are, in fact, a democracy, that is to say, literally, "people-power" and not a republic wherein "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people" becomes Government of the people, for the people, and by some of the people.

It would first appear that a republic should have the advantage of stability over a democracy, because its laws would be made and enforced by the most intelligent and educated men of high character and trained judgment, not liable to be swayed by passion or prejudice. But the greed of power and wealth always, as in the case of Rome, brings to the front the unscrupulous, and decadence is sure to follow.

The democracy, on the other hand, being by nature and necessity segregated into parties, the one in power is there only so long as a majority of all the people choose to permit. And, although it may be subject to more sudden shocks, it should, with a proper educational system, outlast the republic. The great and ever-present danger is ignorance, prejudice, and passion. Representatives are fairly representative of their constituencies—no better, no worse. Hence the vital necessity that every citizen should be imbued with a full appreciation of the dignity of his citizenship, and the obligations accompanying it; and be able to think or reason for himself when both sides of a question are presented by party orators. Only with such education, which must embrace moral as well as intellectual development, can our Government endure. It has been well said that the great danger lies in the facility with which "conjurers and quacks of universal suffrage always flatter the crowd in order to make an instrument of it." "We corrupt the masses when we tell them that they are wise and far-seeing," while in truth all that can be got from a crowd is instinct or passion; the instinct may be good, but the passion may be bad, and neither is the instinct capable of producing a clear idea, nor the passion of leading to a just resolution."

We have already experienced the truth of the above, and our hopes for a glorious future never can be realized without constant, unwearying efforts at political education, by cool, unimpassioned, syllogistical reasoning, so that the ignorant may come to know the why. Is it hopeless? A. B.

New York, March 25, 1897.

Suggests Hudson for a Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since so much discussion has been afloat regarding the most acceptable, distinctive, euphonious, and suggestive name for the greatest city on the American Continents, to be formed by the union of Brooklyn, New York, Staten Island, and some outlying districts of Westchester and Queens Counties, I wish to say what seems to me to be the right name for such city. Certainly the name "Greater New York" will not do, for it is too long, and though New York has a world-wide meaning, it will not be acceptable to other parts of the city, as it will eclipse their identity. It seems quite proper that a distinct name should be applied to it, which while new to the world, will suggest some natural feature that is identified in its mind with our locality; and the name must be short and easily remembered. Again, it is highly proper that it should carry a remembrance of some factor in the greatness of this centre of wealth and activity; and his name who discovered the stream that also bears it, and at the mouth of which this heart for the blood of our Nation is situated, would seem to have all the requisites; therefore, I say that the name which should be adopted by our citizens and by the State authorities—by which the world should know us—is Hudson. CHANNING BURNZ.

New York, March 22, 1897.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Beautiful
as designs have been heretofore, they could not compare with this season's new novelties.

ART EXHIBITS PROMISED.

PRODUCTS OF EUROPE FOR TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL.

Commissioner General Macchi Returns and Tells of His Success Abroad —The Dingley Bill an Obstacle.

A. Macchi, Foreign Commissioner General for the Nashville (Tenn.) centennial and international exposition, arrived on the New York Saturday from Europe, where he encountered many difficulties but succeeded in doing important work.

One of the serious obstacles in the way of bringing foreign exhibits to the United States is the new Tariff bill. Mr. Macchi said he was surprised to find how quickly and thoroughly people in Europe have understood the Dingley schedules. He was met everywhere with the declaration: "No use showing anything in America. We can sell nothing there after this year." This was the case in nearly all marchandise and general manufacturing branches. He further found, he says, that the delay of two years and a half in the delivery of the Chicago awards had spread among Europeans a bad impression concerning American expositions.

Mr. Macchi concentrated his efforts upon art work, and, after six months of constant effort, succeeded in obtaining a European exhibit, which will be one of the features of the exposition. It will occupy 40,000 square feet, representing over 100 exhibitors, and will consist of statuary in bronze and marble, tapestries, artistic pottery, and some very beautiful and elaborate inlaid furniture. He also has the promise of a fine collection of Russian furs. Most of these exhibits are here or on the water. All of them will be in place for the opening of the exposition on May 1.

One special attraction secured consists of seven gondolas, purchased in Venice, for use on the lake at the Exposition Grounds. This body of water is seven acres in extent. Venetian gondoleers also have been engaged to propel them. A Neapolitan artist, E. Marolda, who has done much work for the South Kensington Museum, was engaged to build on the lake a fac simile of the famous "blue grotto," and will begin work immediately.

Another novelty promised for the exposition is a new incubator for the development and rearing of babies which begin their lives with physical disadvantages. This apparatus is in successful use in Paris.

Important recognition was secured from the Italian and Russian Governments. In Italy all exhibits are carried to Genoa by the railways at half price, and in Russia the awards of the exposition will be officially recognized, and thereby made available for trade and advertising purposes. England was found to be the hardest country to deal with, but some satisfactory exhibits of chemicals, fine pianos, and art pottery were obtained. Sub-Commissioners, who will continue to work for the exposition, were appointed in each European country.

The exposition will begin with everything paid for, and not a dollar of debt. It has a capital of $500,000 from the State, and the Government appropriated $130,000 for an exhibit. The grounds are already prepared, and the gate receipts will be used in promoting the pleasure of visitors and the interests of exhibitors. The Directors and managers are giving their services free.

SCHMITTBERGER PROTESTS.

Says Justice Hinsdale's Criticisms Were Unwarranted and Unjust.

Capt. Schmittberger of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station has made a statement at Police Headquarters regarding Justice Hinsdale's criticism of his failure to get evidence to convict Sadie Holland, whose house at 528 and 530 Seventh Avenue, was raided on Dec. 18. He said:

"I have probably handled more cases than he has, and I consider myself as well acquainted with what evidence is required as he is. As Justice Hinsdale dwelt upon the neglect of not having witnesses found in a disorderly house, I would like to ask him to point to a case where this was done. Any court could uphold such a witness if he should refuse to testify, on the ground that his testimony, if given, would degrade him."

MR. WARSZAWIAK TO BE TRIED.

A New Set of Charges Have Been Formulated.

Herman Warszawiak, whose desire to be ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church was favored for a time by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, is to be tried on new charges, probably next week, before the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The character of the charges has not yet been made public. Dr. Hall, who recently withdrew his indorsement to the application to the Presbytery to take Mr. Warszawiak under its care, said last night he thought it best not to say what the charges were, or who had preferred them. He also said he did not know yet the date of the trial, but it would probably be held some time next week. The matter had been delayed, he said, because of the impossibility of obtaining certain necessary papers. The Presbytery was first informed of the filing of these charges with the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at its meeting of March 3, when it was about to vote on the question of taking Mr. Warzawiak under its care. It then referred the matter back to the session. Mr. Warszawiak, when seen at his home, 50 St. Mark's Place, said: "I do not know there is to be any trial."

Under the rules governing such cases, Mr. Warszawiak will be summoned to appear personally before the session at his trial. He may select for counsel some member of the Presbytery, and he will have the right of appeal to the Presbytery.

DINNER TO P. J. HANWAY.

The Press Club Pays Honor to One of Its Old Members.

A complimentary dinner was given Saturday night by the New York Press Club to P. J. Hanway in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his birth. About sixty members assembled to do honor to Mr. Hanway, who for the last twenty-five years has been an active member of the club and a well-known newspaper man. Major George F. Williams presided and made the opening address. He related how he first met Mr. Hanway, who came to this city from Ireland some twenty-seven years ago, and after fruitless search for work was finally employed by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Hanway's ability and character, and called upon James Henry to sing the song of "Tara's Hall," near the scene of which Mr. Hanway was born. Mr. Hanway then made a short talk, acknowledging the honor done him and thanking the members of the club for their kindness in extending to him the courtesy of a complimentary dinner. He recited a poem by Rogers, which was characteristic of the feelings that at that moment overwhelmed him.

A number of speeches eulogizing the services rendered by Mr. Hanway to the club were made, and a song composed by Alfred R. Calhoun, in honor of the occasion, was sung by Alfred E. Pearsall.

Among those present were J. R. Yereans, Henry D. Winton, George F. Williams, John C. Hennessy, Norbert M. Rodkinson, R. M. Walters, Dr. Constantine J. MacGuire, Judge L. J. Conlan, John A. Hennessy, David Healy, Dr. John Friederich, James Footon, James Gordon Henry, and Franklin Webster.

A. E. Pearsall, A. B. de Frece, E. J. Tinsdale, George F. Lyon, Benjamin Yates, George H. Fleming, Henry Harmon Neill, Joseph F. Hennessy, E. J. Slattery, Harry B. Wilson, Fred R. Coffin, Lionel Kremer, G. Hobart Smock, Francesco Fanciulli, Charles J. Perry, W. E. Nickerson, Edward T. Flynn, Charles Sibley May, Frank Angevine, Charles Wake, A. E. Harrell, Alfred R. Calhoun, William H. Henry, A. H. Angell, Frank P. McBreen, A. L. Taylor, William Sullivan, and I. Thomson Patterson.

The talk of the town:
Booth's "Hyomei,"
the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc.
"CURES BY INHALATION."
At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.
R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th Street, New York.

CARTERET GUN CLUB MOVES.

Grounds to be Fitted Up at Garden City, L. I.

The Trustees of the Carteret Gun Club and J. W. Hubbell, representing the Stewart estate, have signed a lease for a piece of property at Garden City, L. I. Work is to be begun at once fitting it up for the club's use. A nine-foot fence is to be erected around the entire lot, and inside this the shooting grounds are to be arranged. The boundary is to be thirty yards, and the traps are to face southeast by south. The King self-setting traps are to be used, and other modern arrangements added will make these the most complete shooting grounds in the country. The coops for the birds are to face the traps, and the kennels for the dogs will be at the side of the clubhouse.

The clubhouse being planned by R. H. Hunt will be octagonal in shape, and in the front there will be plate-glass windows, so that those inside the house can see all the shooting. It will be a one-story building and will have a gunroom, café, and ladies' room, in addition to the big observation room. The grounds are to be ready for an opening shoot, to be held in May. The Carteret Gun Club has many of the best shots in the country among its members. The Building Committee are Messrs. Walter W. Watrous, W. H. Stafford, and George McAlpin.

Felsman Held the Thief Fast.

Otto Felsman, sixty-three years old, of 87 First Avenue, was on his way home Saturday night, when two men caught him at Sixth Street and took $2 forcibly from him. He grabbed one of his assailants, and, despite his struggles, held him until a policeman arrived. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday the prisoner gave his name as James Welsh, and was committed to await trial.

BICYCLES.
The Perfect Bicycle
is admitted to be
The Spalding Bicycle

A. A. Gracey has been awarded the championship medal by the Century Road Club. He rode

22,848 Miles In One Season

on one bicycle—THE SPALDING—and not a mishap to the wheel.

A. A. Gracey of the Century Wheelmen, Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he has ridden the distance of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight (22,848) miles on a Spalding Bicycle, 1896 pattern, without any indication of defect showing in the said wheel, and without the necessity arising for the repair of the said wheel outside of the tires.

He also says that this mileage includes one hundred and fifty-six Century Runs.

The above mileage was made between January 1st, 1896, and December 1st, 1896.

(Signed) A. A. GRACEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of January, A. D. 1897.

(Signed) FRANCIS S. TAYLOR, Notary Public, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price THE SPALDING, . $100
SPALDING SPECIAL $75
SPALDING, Second-hand
refinished—nearly as good as new, - $50
A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co.
126-130 Nassau St. | 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

$5 $10 $25
Good second-hand machines, our own make—only a few.
$10 to $15 for a pneumatic-tired Pierce. $25 for an excellent wheel. Others for $5.
Better buy a reputable second-hand machine than the flimsy, flashy new ones not half so good.
THE GEO. N. PIERCE CO., Mfrs.
105 Chambers Street.
UPTOWN STORE—
1,434 Broadway, cor. 40th St.
BROOKLYN, 1,050-52 Bedford Av. ORANGE, N. J., 251 Main St.
Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.

300 $5 CHRISTY SADDLES, $3.19.
5,000 genuine 1897 20th Century lamps, $1.99; Messenger saddles, ladies' or men's, $1.25; foot pumps, 35c.; 10,000-mile barrel-shape 1½ oz. cyclometers, 90c.; nickel-plated lamps, 85c.; hand pumps, 12c.; plated wrenches, 12c.; bells, 9c. up. We meet all prices on Searchlight, Banner, World, or Perfection lamps. Special sale for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.
$100 SYRACUSE BICYCLES, $49.
We have nearly 700 1896 models Morgan & Wright quick-repair tires or Vim reversible handlebars; any gear; guarantee with each; 3,000 others; new at $19, $24.50, $29, $35.
WE HAVE THE GOODS—CALL.
WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 28 Park Row, op. Post Office

PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1896 Ramblers . . . $60
(While They Last.)
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

THEY NEVER DISAPPOINT. The Andrae CYCLES WILSEN BROS. COMPANY 119 Chambers St. N.Y. CITY.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES—BARGAINS—From $80.00 up; cash or installments. Call at 318 Broadway, New York.

BICYCLES.
Stearns Bicycles.

SILK purses are not made from sows ears—nor good bicycles from castings.
The Stearns is built with greatest care from best material obtainable. It's a thoroughbred.
Sold on installment plan for $5.00 down.
E. C. Stearns & Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tinkham Cycle Co.,
New York Agents, 306-310 W. 59th St.

Crescent Bicycles
Enthusiastic Riders.
The enthusiasm of Crescent riders is what causes the enormous sales of Crescent Bicycles—70,000 Crescents sold in 1896.
Crescents are the handsomest bicycles made, with tested improvements that make them the strongest, swiftest, simplest and most durable.
Crescent prices are right—not a dollar added for the reputation that assures their quality—and these prices are the same to everyone—$75, $50, $40.
WESTERN WHEEL WORKS
86 Warren St., New York City.
Catalogue free. Agents Everywhere.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next. —Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix. WM. WM. ANNETT HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 87 and 89 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-1aw6mM.

DUTTWEILER, SALOMEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Charles Duttweiler, Elizabeth Duttweiler, Magdalena Haim, Sophia Dallner, Christian Duttweiler, Andrew P. Duttweiler, Josephine Duttweiler, Mary Taylor, Catherine A. Gardner, Catherine M. Warren, Christina Clark, Margaret C. Larsen, John C. Duttweiler, Sarah Craff, Etta Duttweiler, Anna M. Duttweiler Martha E. Duttweiler, Mary J. Murphy, Samuel J. Gardner, Christie A. Gardner, Emma Gardner, Elma McCalvin, nee Gardner; Anna M. Gardner, Dora Gardner, P. A. Frank Gardner, Clara S. Gardner, Peter Victor Gardner, Elma May Shafer, William Duttweiler, Sarah Duttweiler, Louis Duttweiler, Mary Duttweiler, the people of the State of New York, Hilm S. Becker, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Mary God, and all other creditors of SALOMEA DUTTWEILER, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of certain surplus money realized upon the sale in mortgage foreclosure action of certain real property of Salomea Duttweiler, late of the City of New York, deceased, paid into their court pursuant to a certain judgment of foreclosure duly made in a certain action in the Supreme Court of this State, in which Magdalena Duttweiler was plaintiff and Magdalena Haim and others defendants, and entered in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of November, 1896, and a certain order amending said judgment entered in said office on the 12th day of January, 1897, among the persons entitled thereto. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, mr15-1aw8wM. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KELLER, REBECCA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Keller, Marie Williams, otherwise known as Mary Wilhelm; Elizabeth Keller, if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and if dead, then her husband, if any, whose name and place of residence is unknown, and the heirs at law and next to kin, whose names and places of residence are unknown, of the said Elizabeth Keller, send greeting:

Whereas, William Keller of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of REBECCA KELLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, mr15-1aw8wM. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-1aw8wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 87 and 89 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-1aw6mM.

DUTTWEILER, SALOMEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Charles Duttweiler, Elizabeth Duttweiler, Magdalena Haim, Sophia Dallner, Christian Duttweiler, Andrew P. Duttweiler, Josephine Duttweiler, Mary Taylor, Catherine A. Gardner, Catherine M. Warren, Christina Clark, Margaret C. Larsen, John C. Duttweiler, Sarah Craff, Etta Duttweiler, Anna M. Duttweiler Martha E. Duttweiler, Mary J. Murphy, Samuel J. Gardner, Christie A. Gardner, Emma Gardner, Elma McCalvin, nee Gardner; Anna M. Gardner, Dora Gardner, P. A. Frank Gardner, Clara S. Gardner, Peter Victor Gardner, Elma May Shafer, William Duttweiler, Sarah Duttweiler, Louis Duttweiler, Mary Duttweiler, the people of the State of New York, Hilm S. Becker, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Mary God, and all other creditors of SALOMEA DUTTWEILER, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of certain surplus money realized upon the sale in mortgage foreclosure action of certain real property of Salomea Duttweiler, late of the City of New York, deceased, paid into their court pursuant to a certain judgment of foreclosure duly made in a certain action in the Supreme Court of this State, in which Magdalena Duttweiler was plaintiff and Magdalena Haim and others defendants, and entered in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of November, 1896, and a certain order amending said judgment entered in said office on the 12th day of January, 1897, among the persons entitled thereto. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, mr15-1aw8wM. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-1aw8wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. CORNWALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet and eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and running thence southerly, and on a line parallel to the said easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; running thence easterly, and along the middle line of the block and parallel to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches; and thence northerly, and parallel to the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the land lying in One Hundred and Fortieth Street in front of and adjacent to said premises. Said premises being in Section 7, in Block 2071, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, March 25th, 1897.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, New York City. mh29-2aw8wM&Th&ap20

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. CORNWALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen (215) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and running thence southerly, and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, sixty-seven (67) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, sixty-seven (67) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; thence westerly, and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the land lying in One Hundred and Fortieth Street in front of and adjacent to the said premises. Together with all the estate and rights of the said William E. Cornwall in and to the said premises. Said premises being in Section 7, in Block 2071, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, March 25th, 1897.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, New York City. mh29-2aw8wM&Th&ap20

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. CORNWALL and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-nine (189) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and running thence southerly, and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; thence running easterly, and along the middle line of the block, sixteen (16) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; thence westerly, and along the southerly side of One Hundred and

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
AMERICAN—The New Dominion—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Educational Exhibition—Day and Evening.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Evolution of the Earth—8:15.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
DALY'S—The Wonder—8:15. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Carmen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mme. Sans Gene—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gambols—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Das Rheingold—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.
WALDORF—Lecture Recital on Die Gotterdammerung—11:00 A. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

Mr. REED told the Committee of the Sound Money League last week, in substance, that nothing would be done about the currency at the present session. Mr. GAGE, the Secretary of the Treasury, seems to think that nothing can be done. The attitude of the Secretary is not that of the Speaker. He knows what ought to be done, and would undoubtedly be glad to have it done promptly. Mr. REED is of the opinion that revenue is about all that is needed to maintain the gold standard, and he shares the confidence of Mr. DINGLEY that revenue can be got from the tariff now before the House. The President also, though he made a strong argument for a monetary commission in his inaugural, has not submitted it to Congress for action at the extra session.

We think this a mistake and a very serious one. If the currency question is not to be touched until the regular session of Congress it will not be taken up seriously for a year yet. The long session will have begun, the Congressional elections will be approaching, Congress will be as much at sea as it has ever been. There should be a commission authorized immediately. It could be appointed by the President and be ready to report by the regular session. Then something could probably be done, and the standard of the currency be taken out of politics before the next Presidential election. If this be not done, the peril from which we escaped last Fall will have to be faced again. For all reasons, political and patriotic, that should be prevented by the party in power.

OUR TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Lieut. RICHARD MITCHELL, United States Navy, has in the April number of Harper's Magazine a most interesting article on "Our Trade with South America, with Special Reference to Brazil and the River Plate Republics." It is the fruit of long and varied observation in the region discussed, and is marked throughout by shrewd sense as well as keen interest in the commercial prosperity of the United States.

Taking the three republics, Lieut. MITCHELL starts out with a compact table showing their total commerce and the share in it enjoyed by our own country as follows:

TOTAL COMMERCE OF THE THREE REPUBLICS.

Nation.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Commerce.
Argentina...	$101,248,825	$92,724,101	$193,972,923
Brazil.....	149,911,000	123,231,000	273,142,000
Uruguay....	33,479,511	23,800,370	57,279,881
Total....	$284,639,336	$239,755,471	$524,394,807

TOTAL COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Nation.	Exports to United States.	Imports from United States.	Total Commerce.
Argentina ..	$7,675,270	$4,455,600	$12,130,870
Brazil	78,831,476	15,165,069	93,996,545
Uruguay	2,699,648	1,202,001	3,901,649
Total.....	$89,206,394	$20,882,670	$110,089,064

By these it will be seen that of the total commerce of the three countries, Brazil has about 50 per cent., Argentina a little less than 40 per cent., and Uruguay the balance. Our exports to the three countries are less than 9 per cent. of what they receive in all; our imports from them, chiefly from Brazil, are not quite 30 per cent. of the total and our total trade is but about 20 per cent. The most significant fact is that for every dollar's worth we buy of these countries we sell them only 22 cents' worth. What is the reason? It is not the inferior quality of our goods. Lieut. MITCHELL says: "South America has long been the dumping ground for the refuse manufactures of Europe. In six years' service on that coast I never bought an imported article on shore that I could not have duplicated at home with a better article for the same money. Our manufactures are better than the European, and the people of South America know it and want them." Elsewhere he quotes a merchant of Montevideo, who says the wire sent from Belgium and used in large quantities for fencing is "very poor, can hardly stand the strain of putting up, and becomes rotten after a short period of use." Again, he speaks of "our cotton [goods] preferred above all others," "superseded by inferior English grades bearing our New England stamps and trade marks."

Lieut. MITCHELL mentions three causes for the smallness of our trade: 1. The lack of direct steam-line communication; 2, the lack of banking facilities and the consequent impossibility of giving the long credits given by English and German traders; 3, the lack of energy and intelligence in putting our goods upon these markets. To remove the first cause he urges "direct steamship lines, with liberal subsidies not to be withdrawn until the lines are well established." That such lines would tend to promote trade if properly managed, and if the other conditions for active trade were complied with, is generally admitted, but it is not easy to justify taxation of the whole country for the sole benefit of a body of traders who, thus far, as described by Lieut. MITCHELL, are singularly unwilling or unable to push their own business. If barbed wire can be, as he says that it is, exported from America to Japan—to say nothing of the far nearer South America—by German houses at a profit, the same outlet would seem to be open now to American traders. Merchants who depend on selling goods made for the home market by means of circulars sent to South America printed in a language and the prices expressed in a currency which are not understood by the customers they seek are not exactly in a position to claim subsidies from their fellow-citizens to help them carry their goods to these impossible customers. Of course, there are marked exceptions to this description of American enterprise, but, according to Lieut. MITCHELL, they are exceptions only.

Here is what he has to say of "German methods, that nation to-day being the most aggressive of all commercial nations." "By means of commercial museums at home and the permanent exhibitions of the wrought-iron industries in South America, as well as by opening Chambers of Commerce at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, she has increased her trade 200 per cent. in the last five years, her export trade being larger than ours and rapidly gaining ground. She transports her own goods, and transacts business through her own banks," says Lieut. MITCHELL, but, he adds, "these goods are manufactured for special markets and adapted to foreign requirements, carefully noting the taste of the locality where she trades. Her credits are made on the most satisfactory terms. She sends capable and experienced agents abroad who are familiar with the language of her customers. That such is the correct method is evidenced by the yearly increase of her volume of trade." The third person singular is a picturesque and effective manner of speech in such a passage as this, but of all these things only one of importance is directly aided by the Government of Germany—the establishment of steamship lines, and that only very modestly. All the rest are done by German merchants and bankers individually or in voluntary association, and the aid given by the Government in that one regard would be thrown away were not the merchants able and willing to do the rest. Do our merchants fulfill that condition? According to Lieut. MITCHELL, they do not.

MACHINE ILLUSIONS.

The horror of Mr. ABE GRUBER at the Mayor's mention of TWEED as a benefactor of the city in that he planned and authorized certain public improvements, and the ready reckoning by which Mr. LAUTERBACH proves that a Republican Mayor of Greater New York will be elected next Fall, show how hard it is for machine politicians to catch the real drift of things. The name of Boss TWEED ought to arouse no sentiment of aversion, but only eager interest and admiration in any follower of the present Republican boss. TWEED made a charter, too, in many respects a very good charter, which was objectionable chiefly because its powers of home rule were to fall into the hands of himself as the ruler. He was also a great "jammer." He "jammed" his charter through the Legislature by buying up the opposition, using current funds instead of a club. The parallel up to the present moment is striking and suggestive enough to excite the alarm of the taxpayer.

Does Mr. GRUBER imagine that charters are jammed through merely for exercise, as one uses dumbbells? When such strenuous exertions are made to seize great powers it is a safe inference that somebody wants the powers to use.

The Republican machine of to-day is not so able or so bold as the Tweed ring, but the plain tendency of that machine invested with the powers of the new charter would be toward the abuses that made TWEED rich. Opportunity is a great tempter. We advise Mr. GRUBER to pray nightly that none of his friends of the Republican machine may be exposed to it. But he ought to read the history of the Tweed ring and be warned in time.

Mr. LAUTERBACH puts the figures of the last November election on the lantern-slide of his fancy and throws upon the prophetic screen a fine Republican majority in the Mayoralty vote next Fall. We carried New York by 20,000, he avers, and we carried Kings and Queens and Richmond. Of course the vote will fall off some, but our majority is safe. The calm assurance with which Mr. LAUTERBACH counts as a permanent Republican asset the sound-money Democratic votes that made the Republican majorities in the Greater New York counties last Fall shows that he is not keeping an eye on the currents and eddies of politics. The candidate of the Republican machine will command no more confidence and respect among voters of independent proclivities than the Tammany candidate. The machine will not nominate a man who will disobey it, for he would be of no use. The only candidate for Mayor acceptable to voters of independence and public spirit will be a man strong enough to defy Tammany and PLATT.

Do the Republicans suppose that good old Nemesis is dead? At Washington they bring in a tariff of abominations that evokes a yell of protest from all over the country, and they say that the voters will forget all about it before the Congressional elections of 1898. At Albany they prepare their dark lanterns and their jimmies for the looting of the greater city, and expect three million people to hold up their hands in a peaceful, unresisting way while their valuables are confiscated.

THE TAXES ON EDUCATION.

The character of the opposition excited on the Republican side in the House by the barbarous provisions of the Dingley bill concerning books and scientific apparatus imported for colleges and libraries is indicated by the speech made on the 23d inst. by Mr. N. D. SPERRY of Connecticut, who represents the New Haven district in Congress. "I am a pronounced protectionist," said he, "and I fancy that my ideas on that subject are not unknown to the people of my district generally." But he asserted that "the principle of protection" was not involved in the proposition to impose these duties, and, after introducing a petition containing the dignified protest of Yale University, he reminded the committee that the bill "abandoned the settled policy of the Government, which has prevailed since 1784."

Having summarized the conclusive arguments which the committee had ignored, he gave notice that at the proper time he would offer the amendments suggested by educational institutions. On the following day, the 24th, the committee amended its bill by making the concessions which have since been reported. Mr. SPERRY has always been "a pronounced protectionist." For many years, moreover, he has been a very influential politician in his State, where he conducted the business of the New Haven Post Office with marked ability for a quarter of a century. The opposition of this veteran Republican, so steadfast in his devotion to his party and its policy, indicated a formidable revolt against the committee's barbarous taxes upon the raw material of education.

THE ANTI-TRUST DECISION.

There is a good deal of talk indulged in about the anti-trust decision of the Supreme Court which is wild and foolish. In the first place it must be remembered that the court does not legislate. It simply interprets, according to the views of a majority of its members, the laws which Congress and the President enact. If its decision turns on the constitutionality of a law, it is, of course, more important than if it turns only on the application of a law to a particular case. In this instance the question of constitutionality was not raised and is not passed upon. It is true, and "pity 'tis 'tis true," that there were portions of Justice PECKHAM'S elaborate opinion which were pervaded by what seems sentimentality of not a very high order, but these have nothing to do with the decision itself, nor do they have any bearing on the future operation of the law. To intimate, as has been intimated, that the Supreme Court is tinged with socialism is very wide of the mark and as unwise as it is unnecessary.

It is not even certain that the principle of interpretation laid down by the court will be held to cover the Joint Traffic Association, and there is room for very decided modification of the results that now appear to be involved in the recent decision when the Joint Traffic case comes to be heard.

Again, if the stringency and scope of the anti-trust law should prove to be as great as the recent decision indicates, then a new situation is created which must be met. It is not reasonable to suppose that Congress will fail to respond to a strong public opinion on such a subject, or to remedy defects and evils that are plainly shown to exist. The final outcome will very largely depend on the moderation, good sense, and business judgment which the railroad managers themselves shall show.

WHO CARES FOR THE PALISADES?

The Palisades will have to go, we suppose. Here and there a languid and impotent protest is heard. A few who love nature undefaced and admire those noble cliffs throw up their hands, exclaiming, "It's too bad!" They lament, but they are helpless. And the hard-fisted contractor puts in more dynamite and throws down another hundred tons of rock.

The Jerseymen apparently care nothing about the matter. The Palisades turn their backs on New Jersey, their faces to New York. Their beauty and picturesqueness is all for us, but they are wholly within the control of the State across the river. It ought to be easy to get a bill through at Trenton for their protection. But the Jerseymen are too busy trading horses, raising cabbages, destroying and building up political rings, and getting high duties on the things they manufacture, to bother themselves about the beauty of the landscape.

As there is no visible way in which anybody can make a dollar out of the Palisades except by destroying them, their preservation fails to interest the people of New York. It would be absurd to expect out bankers, merchants, railroad men, and lawyers to leave their profitable occupations to take up a question of aesthetics.

After all, the contractor with his dynamite is the true representative of the public sentiment of New York and New Jersey with respect to these wonderful rocks, with their curtain of verdure and their lofty sky line that leads the eye and the imagination toward the heart of the great continent of which they are the geological eldest born, the first part thrust up out of the waters. So lay on, Mr. Contractor. Ply your steam drills and touch off your dynamite cartridges. Turn the Palisades into cash. Don't mind the catnip tea sentimentalists. Nobody will molest you.

MR. BLACK'S CLUBS.

Mr. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, whose friends had a right to expect better things of him, is not only a Bryan man himself, but he has succeeded in turning the National Convention of Democratic Clubs into a Bryanite and Populist organization. He is arranging to desecrate the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON by a banquet and meeting of officers and members of these clubs at which cheating will be extolled and dishonor affirmed as a party principle.

No Democrat who cherishes any feeling of reverence for JEFFERSON or of attachment to his principles can have anything further to do with Mr. BLACK'S clubs. They have been perverted to un-Democratic and evil purposes. Bryanites and Populists have a right to employ the propaganda of clubs, of course, and it was a characteristic act to seize upon existing Democratic organizations. But Democrats should go out from them with all haste.

The United States Senate will probably act on the arbitration treaty this week. Its friends are hopeful of ratification, but by no means certain. There is some disposition to refuse to ratify the treaty if the amendment shall be adopted which refers every case of difference to the Senate for a two-thirds vote of assent. This, we think, would be foolish. Let us make a beginning and improve on it as we can.

In his address in Washington last evening on Pope LEO XIII., Archbishop IRELAND of St. Paul declared that the "encyclicals of the Pope, especially that on labor and that on the Republic of France, prove him to be indeed the Pontiff of the age." It is not generally understood in this country how much courage and initiative were required in the venerable Pope to take the stand he has taken in France. He has distinctly severed the intimate connection that has existed unquestioned for more than a century between the Church and the monarchical party. Unquestionably in doing so he has laid the foundations for a stronger Church, for the Republicans, unopposed, are already dividing on the policy of hostility to the Church. The cry of GAMBETTA that twenty-five years ago electrified France, "Clericalism—that is our enemy," loses its power to arouse the people under the influence of the Pope's policy. But this policy demanded a complete change of attitude, both in opinion and action, on the part of the Catholic clergy which was extremely difficult to bring about. Archbishop IRELAND may well admire the work of the Pope in France, for it is in complete harmony with that which he has himself undertaken in our own country.

The petition, which we publish in another column, to the Board of Aldermen asking that no more permits for displaying and vending goods in streets of sixty feet width or less be either issued or renewed is a perfectly reasonable one. The lower part of the city is at once the most crowded and the least convenient, so far as space goes, for the steadily growing business. It is no uncommon thing to see passers in streets where land is held at very great prices crowded off the sidewalks, or delayed in using them by vendors whose total yearly traffic would not pay rent on ten feet of frontage. Where a street is but sixty feet wide, or even less, it is the clear right of the public to have the free use of the entire highway for needs that are common to all. The public opinion which is demanding this right is so obviously just and is growing so rapidly that the Aldermen cannot long resist it.

Ex-Commissioner HARBURGER is giving Mayor STRONG reason to pray that he may be delivered from his friends. No one will deny many amiable and some sterling qualities which the ex-Commissioner of Excise attributes to the Mayor, but to set him up for comparison with GLADSTONE and BISMARCK is little short of cruel.

The story is circulated in Washington that Secretary SHERMAN mistook his former associate, Senator MANTLE, for an office seeker and proceeded to talk with him as a stranger, whence it is argued that the Secretary's memory is sadly failing. The inference, as the Irish lawyer pleaded, is "irrilevant, impertinent, and inconvenient." The Secretary might naturally infer that any one in Washington in March was an office seeker, and in a moment of absentmindedness might fail to catch the identity of any of his 89 "honorable friends" of the Senate. Moreover, in taking a Senator for an office hunter and a stranger the chances are that Mr. SHERMAN was at least half right, which is about his usual average.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the little wars which England knows how to carry on better than any other European nation has just been brought to a successful termination on the frontier of Assam. A tribe known as the Apatanangs had raided a tea estate in North Lakhimpur, murdering two native servants and carrying away three others. Immediately a force of 300 military police under an English Captain was sent out to teach the Apatanangs a lesson. It started on Feb. 1, and had to penetrate a region never before entered by civilized men. The route for three marches was over boulders along the bed of the Ranganadi, and the precipices in the gorges had to be surmounted by bamboo ladders. After this came the crossing of a range of mountains 8,000 feet high, then the descent to the Pangi River and the crossing of another range of 7,000 feet. After some further difficulties the plateau of the Apatanangs was reached. It is ten miles in length, is laid out in terraces artificially irrigated, and magnificent paddy crops are raised. Primroses, daphne, wild strawberries, raspberries, and currants abound, and every small hill is laid out with plantations of pines and dwarf bamboos. The Apatanangs, who possess about 4,000 houses, are allied in race to the Abor Daphlas, but are especially distinguished from the latter by their custom of wearing cane tails dyed red. The captives were recovered, the offending villages punished, and six Daphlas prisoners were also released. One interesting discovery made was that the Apatanangs have direct relations with the Lamas of Thibet.

—That portion of Chicago's population which is particular about the way it dresses—and there is such a portion, whatever the jealous residents of other towns may pretend to think—is just now in a state of intense but pleasurable excitement. This emotion results from the fact that in one of that city's most fashionable stores there has been placed on sale a full line of shirts so constructed as to be exactly what the elegant youth of Chicago have long demanded in vain. It is a shirt planned on wholly new principles, and the inventor claims for it the merit of preserving an appearance of immaculateness for an almost indefinite period. Other shirts must be sent to the laundry every few months, but this one is subject to no such necessity, and the consequent economy in money and trouble will be almost beyond the power of figures to express. The greater part of the new garment is much like similar sections of its predecessors; it is upon the exposed front that Chicago's benefactor has expended all the powers of his genius. Indeed, it is simply a front that he has produced, and yet it is by no means a "dicky" for which he demands admiration and patronage. The "dicky" has been tried in Chicago and found wanting. The new device is a disk of stiff linen, revolving on a gold stud and divided into four V-shaped segments of equal size and different colors. Each segment is large enough to more than fill the space left open by a reasonably high waistcoat, and is, therefore, a shirt for all practical purposes—as practical purposes in the shirt line are understood in Chicago. When one quarter of the disk has served the purpose of beauty and protection to the wearer's satisfaction, all he has to do is to turn the next quarter into view, and, behold, he is started anew on social rounds and can face the world with confidence of his power to undergo severest scrutiny. Again and once again may he repeat this operation, and after that—well, after that, he will be an old man with little regard for appearances and none for criticism. We regard this quadruple expansion shirt as one of the greatest inventions ever made, and its originator well deserves the statue on the lake front which has already been planned in his honor.

PERSONAL.

—Despite the desperate efforts which the Order of Elks in Philadelphia has made to save JAMES B. GENTRY, the actor, from the gallows, his last chance of escape is now past, and on April 22 his death will expiate the murder of MADGE YORKE, a crime which he committed while in a state of jealous rage verging on insanity. But though the man's friends have not been able to save his life, they did have influence enough to secure the repeal of a law that has stood on the statute book of Pennsylvania since 1835. Under this law convicts in capital cases were not allowed to receive visits from friends or relatives, however close, and the prohibition extended even to the condemned man's counsel. In order that GENTRY might receive such final attention as his friends thought he was entitled to, they caused an act to be introduced at Harrisburg, relaxing this somewhat cruelly severe regulation. It was hurried through ahead of other measures that had the right of way, and as soon as passed Gov. HASTINGS affixed his signature to it. The new law is, of course, general in its application, but it is special legislation in that it was drawn for the benefit of a particular person.

—A curious story, said to be well authenticated, is going the rounds of the European press and explains much that is mysterious in the Sultan's conduct. Two days before the Bairam festival, so the tale runs, an aide-de-camp went to ABDUL HAMID'S room for orders and found him walking up and down with wild gesticulations and incoherent murmurs. As soon as the Sultan caught sight of the officer, he exclaimed: "Son of a dog, what are you doing here? Do you not see that I am conversing with my father?" The aide-de-camp, in great alarm, was about to withdraw, when ABDUL HAMID stopped him, saying: "Prostrate yourself before my father, and then execute his commands." Down dropped the trembling officer on his knees, awaiting the development of events with intense anxiety. A quarter of an hour later his horrible suspense came to an end, for the Commander of the Faithful, bringing his promenade to an abrupt close, threw himself on a divan, and, looking around the chamber, relieved the mind of the aide-de-camp by inquiring what he was doing and why he had come. The Sultan had completely forgotten the previous scene.

—As was to be expected, Dr. ROBERT KOCH, the eminent German bacteriologist, is doing admirable work in South Africa. He was sent there by the English Government as the man most likely to discover a means of staying the plague which has worked such destruction among the cattle that form so large a part of the country's wealth, and his investigations have already convinced him that this malady can be conquered by a resort to the same means that have robbed diphtheria of most of its terrors. Dr. KOCH reports that he can now render healthy cattle immune from attack, and has had some success in curing those upon which the disease, hitherto regarded as invariably fatal, has fastened itself. He is not satisfied, however, with the present results of his labors, and will continue them until he has materially decreased the amount of serum which he is now using. "The work already done," writes Dr. KOCH, "convinces me that the rinderpest can be eradicated with little difficulty and within a comparatively short time." This is news that will rejoice every resident of South Africa, for it means that they are to be saved from a great native rebellion and are not on the verge of ruin by the destruction of their chief source of food and trade.

CURRENT NOTES.

The City of Cincinnati will elect its Mayor on Monday, April 5, to serve three years.

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Gov. Pingree of Michigan is to visit Maine in the Summer, and some of the towns are desirous of having him talk on municipal reform while there.

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The employes of the Maine Central Railroad have presented a bronze statue of "The Toying Page" and a silver loving cup to Payson Tucker, who was recently superseded as General Manager of the railroad.

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The Ohio Torrens real estate law is at length to be argued before the Supreme Court of the State on the 16th of April. The argument has been delayed by the illness of ex-Attorney General Richards, one of the lawyers appointed by the court to oppose the law.

* * *

The committee of the Pennsylvania Senate has set $550,000 as the limit of cost of the new State Capitol. The new building is to be devoted entirely to legislative purposes, and there will be need of a group of smaller buildings for the use of the various departments of the State Government.

* * *

Mrs. Miriam P. Roberts, widow of George B. Roberts, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has given $5,000 of the $25,000 he set apart in his will for charitable purposes, to the endowment fund for the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

COST OF TAXATION ON WOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The facts which are to serve as the basis of "tariff taxation," adopting the phrase so rightly used by President McKinley in his inaugural address, have now been placed before the public in exact terms. The official statements have been published. They are given by Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; by Mr. North, Secretary of the Wool and Woolen Association, and by the President. The declared purpose of the proposed tariff taxation has also been announced by the section of wool growers who now dominate the Government. Tariff taxation upon domestic wool has been demanded and granted in order to enable wool growers to raise and maintain the price of American wool, and as far as possible to displace foreign wool from use. The purpose of the President is to raise the price of domestic wool by the taxation of foreign wool in order not only to increase the income of the domestic wool growers, but also to secure a revenue by the taxation of foreign wool. The purpose of Mr. Dingley and the Committee on Ways and Means is to raise the prices of all wools, both foreign and domestic, and of all woolen and worsted goods. Another part of the Dingley bill is intended to raise the price of the chemicals, drugs, dye stuffs, and many other supplies which are used in the manufacture of wool, and also to raise the price of the machinery, both domestic and foreign, which is necessary to its manufacture by an increase in tariff taxation, with or without revenue from imports, which in many cases would be stopped.

Such is the policy of "protection with incidental revenue," or of "protection for for protection's sake," as it is alternately called.

In the subsequent analysis, the only subject of tariff taxation which will be dealt with in detail will be wool. The quantity of wool consumed by the people of this country has been established at a hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means, through the concurrence of Chairman Dingley and Secretary North, in the following terms:

The Chairman—The information has been given, and I would like to learn if you concur in it, that about 650,000,000 pounds of wool are now consumed in the United States, including carpet wools.

Mr. North—And also including the wool in imported woolen goods, undoubtedly.

The Chairman—About 100,000,000 of these are carpet wools. That leaves 550,000,000 as clothing wools.

Mr. North—I think that is a fair statement.

The Chairman—And 275,000,000, or nearly half, is produced in the United States. About 100,000,000 is imported in the form of wool and 175,000,000 in the form of cloth. Is that, in substance, your estimate?

Mr. North—Yes, sir.

According to those figures 100,000,000 pounds of carpet wools are used, which are not grown in this country, while the wool used for clothing is now one-half foreign and one-half domestic. For the protection of carpet makers a very heavy tariff tax is proposed on straw matting.

It will be remarked from Mr. Dingley's statement that accompanied the bill that the purpose of this measure is to increase the price of foreign wool and of imported woolen and worsted manufactures, on the basis of late importations, in the sum of $17,500,000, and on the wool imported for use in the domestic manufacture, $27,000,000 on manufactures of wool. Total increase in prices ultimately expected, $44,500,000, to be recovered from the consumers of clothing. But Mr. Dingley qualifies this expectation by stating that in consequence of the present heavy imports in anticipation of this increasing price the yield of revenue in the first year may not exceed $25,000,000. Unless consumption should be greatly diminished, it follows that the importers who have anticipated tariff taxation will secure a profit of $19,500,000 in the first year. The rise in prices would, however, doubtless diminish consumption, although the comparison made by Mr. Dingley with the last fiscal year deals with a period of hard times and of limited imports. If there should be an improvement in conditions the consumption of clothing, lately much restricted, would increase.

The Bounty for Wool Growers.

In order not exaggerate the cost of this measure for raising the price of clothing, it may be safe to assume that under this act the Government may secure a revenue midway between the two estimates submitted by Mr. Dingley. It may be expected that the permanent rise in the price of wool and its manufactures which the Treasury will soon secure as revenue, at the cost of all consumers of clothing, will reach $35,000,000. On this guarded estimate a complete division of the public revenue and the private gain of the wool growers may now be made.

The consumption of foreign wool in its crude and manufactured condition is given at 375,000,000 pounds a year, including carpet and clothing wools together. This quantity divided int the expected excess of revenue which is to be collected, in addition to the present tax of about 40 per cent. on woolen and worsted fabrics, gives an average of 9 1-3 cents on each pound of wool, raw and manufactured. But there are some other elements to be added. At this advanced price higher charges must be met for interest, commissions, freight, insurance, and other matters, amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 per cent. on the excess of price. At a fraction over 7 per cent. for such charges, however, the advance in the price of foreign wool now consumed in this country—375,000,000 pounds—will be 10 cents a pound. This tax will be paid by consumers of clothing in the sum of $37,500,000. The protection to the domestic wool grower will then consist in raising the price of domestic wool consumed—275,000,000 pounds—10 cents a pound. That would give to the wool growers a bounty of $27,500,000, making the total tax, public and private, upon consumers of woolen goods $65,000,000. On this basis each man, woman, and child in our population will pay into the Treasury on the average a tax on clothing of 50 cents per head. Each man, woman, and child will pay increased cost of imports 4 cents per head. Each man, woman, and child will pay to the wool growers a bounty of 36 cents per head. Total per capita taxation on clothing 90 cents per head on a computed population of about 73,000,000 persons. That tax would be equal to one-fifth part of the total cost of conducting the Government of the United States during the four years of President Cleveland's first Administration, when the expenditures were a fraction under $4.50 per head, including interest and pensions.

The value of domestic wool at the highest estimate of the largest product of any one year, when the clip reached about 300,000,000 pounds, was $52,000,000, as given by Secretary North. We may call it $55,000,000, to give a margin for error. The value of the total product of that year rated at what 50 cents a day would buy in food, fuel, shelter, and clothing, in that year came to a little over $13,200,000,000. The proportionate value of wool to the total product on this estimate is 1 to 240. If we apply this ratio of values to population it follows that 280 men, women, and children are to be subjected to a tariff tax of 90 cents each in order that one wool grower may augment his private income with his proportionate share of the sum of $27,500,000 bounty. This sum it is proposed to divert from the pockets of the people and from the Treasury of the United States to the private gain of this small fraction of the people of this country under the pretext of the "general welfare."

Effect of Abolishing Sugar Tax.

It may be remarked that the revenue derived from sugar for many years previous to the McKinley bill of 1890 was a fraction over 90 cents per head. This, too, was very nearly consistent with the simple rule of just taxation, namely, "all taxes that the people pay the Government should receive." The revenue of the country was reduced by the McKinley act, under which the tariff tax on sugar was repealed, for many years at the annual rate of 90 cents per head. Under the act of 1894 this revenue was partially restored. Under the Dingley bill now pending it will be fully restored, and when restored would more than suffice to meet any reasonable demand for an increase of revenue if the Government were economically administered, thus saving any increase in the tariff taxation upon clothing.

Had this revenue tax on sugar been continued from 1890 to 1896, inclusive, at 90 cents per head, it would have yielded a revenue of between $275,000,000 and $300,000,000 in excess of the revenue which was during that period actually derived from sugar. That sum would have covered the total deficiency now estimated by President McKinley in his message, $188,061,580, with a surplus which might have been applied to the reduction of debt, in excess of $100,000,000. This deficit is wholly due to the McKinley act of 1890.

Governmental Expenses.

Another fact may rightly be stated. The average expenditures under the first Administration of President Cleveland for the conduct of the Government of the United States, including interest and pensions, has been referred to. It was a fraction less than $4.50 per head each year, on the average for the four years. Under the Harrison Administration excessive appropriations were made, mainly under the acts of 1890, but also by other appropriations which lapped over through contracts on the first two years of President Cleveland's second Administration. By this policy the ratable expenditures of this Government were increased nearly 90 cents per head each year on the average from 1891 to 1896. So far as the appropriations of the last Congress can be computed, including the measures which were not signed by President Cleveland on account of their excess, the appropriations of the next fiscal year will be close upon $6 per head, if they do not exceed that sum. It is under the assumed necessity for meeting these excessive expenditures by tariff taxation that the very large sum of additional revenue is proposed under the pending measure. It is in order to meet this excess of expenditure, and not to meet a deficiency of revenue, that this measure of tariff taxation has been framed. Chairman Dingley states that on the basis of the importation of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, which was a year of comparatively limited imports, the pending measure will increase the revenue about $112,000,000. Seventy-three million dollars will be needed to meet the excess of appropriations above the average of twelve years under Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, and Cleveland, when the average was a fraction less than $5 per head on the average for twelve years. Twenty-two million dollars of this increase is to be derived from the increased tariff taxation on sugar—a justifiable measure. The remainder, amounting to $90,000,000, has been assessed under the same dominant idea that has been applied to wool, namely, to increase the price of all the goods, both foreign and domestic, which are made subject to tariff taxation by this measure.

The expected revenue from wool and woolens under this measure comes to one-half the $90,000,000. The proposed tariff taxation of other articles will tend to raise the prices not only of the imports, but of similar articles of domestic production in substantially the same measure stated in respect to wool. Under these conditions, for each dollar of revenue secured by the Government—50 cents from wool and 50 cents from other goods—consumers will pay in increased cost of importation 8 cents, and the private interests at whose instance this method of raising prices of domestic products has been adopted will secure 72 cents to their private use and enjoyment.

The Cost to Consumers.

A computed population of 73,000,000 persons will then pay to the Government Treasury $90,000,000, in addition to the present duties, or a fraction over $1.23 each. They will also pay an increased cost of importation of 8 cents per head, $5,840,000, and a bounty to the protected interests of 72 cents per head, or $52,560,000.

SUMMARY.

Government revenue on sugar..	$22,000,000
Government revenue from wool and other subjects of increased tariff taxation.....	90,000,000
Mr. Dingley's estimate.....	$112,000,000
Increased cost of imports.....	5,840,000
Bounty to wool growers, owners of stumpage on lumber, to fish oil makers, chemical manufacturers, and others.....	52,560,000
Total cost to consumers of the policy of protection, with incidental revenue.....	$170,400,000

In many instances the effect of this increase of the prices of articles of foreign origin which enter into the processes of domestic industry will be to take away the larger part or the whole of the present profit on goods exported, thus exerting an influence tending to depression in manufacturing, to the reduction in the rates of wages and to a restriction on domestic industry far greater than the apparent burden paid by consumers would indicate.

But this would only be the first effect. The rise in the price of domestic wool and other articles would soon be followed by increased production of these few articles—imports would then fall off, revenue would be diminished, and the private bounty would soon exceed the public revenue. In that event, the export demand for cotton, grain, oil, iron, steel, machinery, and other metallic products, provisions and manufactured goods, would be diminished, for the simple reason that any obstruction to imports is an obstruction to exports, commerce consisting in an exchange of goods. The bounty to the few would then be at the cost of the millions.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

"HAPPY ACCIDENTS."

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

How many of us are there who
Work on from day to day,
Performing tasks we have to do
In a careless sort of way—
Who would not grumble, mope, and sigh
And harbor discontent,
Did we not hope to profit by
"Some happy accident"?

Yon teamster, driving down the road,
Whistling as he goes,
Snapping the graceful, plaited goad
Beside his horse's nose,
Might be a sour misanthrope
But for the ever-present hope
Within his bosom pent,
That some day he will have his due,
That Fate will stoop to reach him through
"Some happy accident."

The miner in his gloomy cell,
The weary-fingered clerk,
They that in wretched hovels dwell,
And only live to work,
They, too, hope on from day to day,
And, hoping, stumble down the way,
Each drowning discontent
With deathless faith in that pale ghost
Which man has ever prayed for most,
"Some happy accident."

Alas, how many men have died
In want, despair, and doubt
Because they drifted with the tide,
Instead of branching out?
Go forth, O brother, challenge Fate!
God surely never meant
That man should just work and await
"Some happy accident."

THE SITUATION IN GREECE

The Die Cast by the Departure of Crown Prince Constantine Saturday.

KING GEORGE CAN'T STEP BACK

His Own Subjects Would Dethrone Him If He Attempted to Submit to the Powers—The Condition of Affairs in Crete.

LONDON, March 28.—The Graphic tomorrow will give prominence to a statement, which it claims to have received from an unquestionable source, to the effect that the Greek situation is extremely grave. It says that with the departure of Crown Prince Constantine from Athens to take command of the troops in Thessaly the die seems to have been cast. War would be inevitable if Greece recalled her army. It would march to Athens and dethrone the King. The most serious element of the situation is the undoubted fact, despite denials, that the concert of the powers is no longer solid. There has not been an actual rupture, but the members have come to the conclusion that concerted action is a failure. If the so-called concert continues for a week it cannot continue longer.

The statement ascribes the position to the impatience of the powers with Greece's reckless conduct and Great Britain reluctance to coerce her. The powers will not accept Lord Salisbury's proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone a mile wide on each side of the Turco-Grecian boundary, because Turkey holds all the best strategic positions on the frontier, and fears that if she withdraws her troops the Greeks will fined a pretext later to return and occupy the positions, which would enable Greece to invade Turkey. This would prevent the powers from localizing the war, would set all the Balkan States aflame, induce general brigandage in Turkey, induce Austria and Russia to interfere, and blow up the Eu-

The Daily Graphic understands that the British proposal to Greece and Turkey to withdraw their armies from the frontier actually originated at Athens.

The Turks now occupy all the passes in the mountains and the best strategical positions. According to The Daily Graphic, the Greeks proposed a simultaneous withdrawal in order to be able to capture these positions by a rush attack after making a feint of compliance.

A dispatch to The Times from Canea says that one of the correspondents of that newspaper, who was present during the fight at Malaxa, was captured by the Cretans, and held as a spy. He would probably have been shot, but for the opportune arrival of an American journalist and the insurgent leader Manos, an old Oxford man, who is at the head of a band of young Cretans, whom he personally equipped. Manos was the first to enter the blockhouse when the Turks evacuated it, and he prevailed on the insurgents to spare the lives of forty-three Turkish prisoners.

It is reported that the bombardment by the international fleets on Friday wrought serious havoc among the Christians. There is some danger of a Mohammedan uprising in the island on account of the scarcity of food.

A DEMONSTRATION IN ATHENS.

In Honor of Crown Prince Constantin on His Departure.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that when it became known on Saturday afternoon that the Crown Prince Constantin would leave the city in the evening for the Greek camp at Larisse to take command of the Greek armies in the field a large crowd gathered on Constitution Square, adjoining the palace. As the evening approached it increased to a multitude, and the square and streets adjacent were filled with an excited throng cheering, singing patriotic songs, and firing revolvers. The populace shouted "For Union and war!" and cheered continually for the Crown Prince and the army.

After an address by a popular orator a deputation was chosen to present an address to the Crown Prince.

The demonstrations of the crowd increased during the service in the palace chapel, and thousands gathered in front of the palace to witness the departure of Constantin. Great disappointment was expressed when later it became known that the Crown Prince had left the palace privately. An immense throng, including many thousands of Cretans, assembled on the quays at Piraeus, brilliantly illuminated by lime lights from houses in the vicinity, and witnessed the embarkation. The wildest enthusiasm was displayed, with shouting, cheering, and the incessant discharge of firearms.

CRETE AS A PRINCIPALITY.

The Proposal to Make Her One Objected to in Athens.

LONDON, March 29.—The correspondent of The Times at Athens says to-day that a vigorous movement has been set on foot against the proposal to establish Crete as a principality under a Greek Prince. The Ethnieke Hetairia has published a manifesto declaring that this is the most impracticable solution yet proposed, and conceals a deliberate design to separate the island from the Greek race and to subject it to foreign control. The manifesto says: "All the calamities that could be involved in the defeat of the Greek army would be preferable to the internal convulsions which the acceptance of such a project would entail."

The hint conveyed in these words is obvious.

THE CROWN PRINCE REACHES VOLO.

A Request for the Recall of Greek and Turkish Troops.

ATHENS, March 28.—The Crown Prince Constantin has arrived at Volo. During the passage of the Canal Egripos, Prince George went on board and bade his brother a touching adieu.

The Ministers of the powers held a conference to-day, and, it is stated, drew up the terms of a collective note to the Greek Government requesting that the Greek troops be recalled from the frontier. It is understood that a similar note will be presented to the Porte, and that if either power refuses its principal ports will be blockaded.

A meeting of the Cretan delegates will be held shortly at Athens to draft a reply to the Admirals' proclamation of autonomy.

ITALY CALLED ON FOR TROOPS.

Admiral Canevaro Says They Are Imperatively Necessary.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent says to-day that Admiral Canevaro, commanding the international fleet in Cretan waters, has wired the Italian Government to send immediately a large land force, which is imperatively necessary to cope with the Cretan insurgents.

Admiral Canevaro, it is understood, asserts that conditions in the interior of the island are so terrible, as the result of famine and hardship, that even the lepers are leaving the lazar house; the inhabitants are panic-stricken, and the dead lie by the roadside unburied.

A Steamer Captured by Cretans.

ATHENS, March 28.—Yesterday 600 armed Cretans and Greeks suddenly boarded the steamer Heraklion, which was lying at the Piraeus, and overawed the crew by a display of revolvers. They then proceeded to jettison the entire cargo of the steamer, which consisted of flour for the Turkish troops at Canea, 25,000 eggs for the Russian fleet, and quantities of provisions for the English fleet in Cretan waters.

AIDING THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Fanatical Mohammedans Resist Measures for Its Suppression.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Mail prints a dispatch from Bombay which says that the fanatical Mohammedans there display the bitterest opposition to the measures taken by the Government for suppressing the bubonic plague. For instance, on Saturday a Mohammedan while leaving the city with his wife refused to allow her to submit herself to the prescribed inspection. The officials insisted, whereupon the Mohammedan suddenly drew his dagger and stabbed her to the heart. Then he stabbed the official physician, and attempted to kill himself.

The plague is spreading rapidly in Bulsar and Gujerat, where its ravages are terrible.

THE MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

It Will Not Be Held Where the German Employers Object.

BERLIN, March 28.—During the Kaiser William I. centenary fêtes the Social Democrats held aloof from all participation, and have since practically ignored the celebration. Their press and leaders have refrained from even criticising the festivities, except when occasionally quoting and sneering at the utterances of loyal papers.

The reason for this can be well understood. The Socialist leaders have been taught by experience carefully to avoid a brush with the Kaiser over anything in which he especially interests himself and upon which they cannot assail a Minister, so the Socialist cue was to "lie low." They are already organizing their own fêtes for May day, however, but there is no new feature in the projected programme. Comrades are invited to observe the holiday where they can do so without injuring their interests. Where their employers may threaten them with dismissal if they absent themselves from work without leave they have been advised to abstain.

The Socialist leaders, mindful of the recent grievous failure of the Hamburg strike, are loath to encourage anything tending toward strike movements in any quarter.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE BAZAAR.

An Entertainment in Berlin with Royal Patronesses.

BERLIN, March 28.—The bazaar in connection with the Queen of England's jubilee, which was held here last week, was notably successful, and brought in a large sum to the endowment fund of the American and British Governesses' Home. The spacious rooms of the British Embassy in which the articles were displayed were filled throughout the day with a fashionable crowd, as might have been expected upon the occurrence of an event which had as patronesses the Empress Frederick, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and other royal Princesses. Among other patronesses were also Mrs. Uhl, Lady Lascelles, the wife of the present, and Lady Malet, the wife of the late British Ambassador; Mme. von Rothenburg, daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, formerly United States Minister to Germany; the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Princess Henry of Pless, (née Cornwallis-West,) and Mrs. Fry, the wife of the Chaplain of the English Church.

The American ladies who were stall holders were Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Squiers, respectively the wives of the First and Second Secretaries of the United States Embassy; Mrs. Wyes-Symmes, Miss Leone Byrnes, Miss Muriel Byrnes, Miss Andre, Miss Borse, and Miss Sylvester. Miss Alice Uhl, daughter of the Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador, was with Miss Rutter, Lady Lascelles, wife of the British Ambassador, and the two Countesses Wachtmeister dispensing tea in the Japanese stall.

Empress Frederick attended the opening of the bazaar and made numerous purchases. The American contingent was strong.

Russia's Gold Reserve.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—An official statement was issued yesterday denying the allegation that there had been a serious decrease in the Treasury gold reserve and the reserves of the State Bank. It is asserted, on the contrary, that the cash reserve, which on Dec. 16 amounted to 804,000,000 gold rubles, now stands at 808,500,000, and this in spite of the fact that during the interval 5,500,000 rubles have been paid out in the purchase of silver and 5,300,000 in the redemption of gold certificates.

Russia on the Defensive.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says that owing to the keen anxiety felt at St. Petersburg as to what may occur in the near future at Constantinople or in the vicinity, the Czar has ordered the concentration of 200,000 troops in the four Governments of South Russia. The Russian volunteer fleet is now available to transport troops whenever required.

Pilgrimage to Mecca Forbidden.

FEZ, March 28.—The Sultan of Morocco has prohibited the annual pilgrimage of Moslems to Mecca for the present year, on the ground that the prevalence of plague along the usual line of route would render it dangerous. This is the first time such a prohibition has been issued in the history of Morocco.

Philippine Rebels Submit.

MADRID, March 28.—A dispatch from Manila to The Imparcial says that large numbers of rebels have submitted to the Government, having accepted the offer of amnesty issued by Gen. Polavieja after the capture of Ymus.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

SHIELDS, March 28.—The British ship British General, Capt. Tulloch, from Seattle, Nov. 3, and Tacoma, Nov. 11, via Falmouth, England, collided with and damaged the jetty while docking here to-day. The ship apparently sustained no injury.

PARIS, March 28.—The committee appointed yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies, to consider the question of prosecuting Deputies Naquet, Henri Maret, and Antide Beyer for complicity in the Panama scandals, met to-day, and decided to authorize the prosecution.

BROKEN BRIDGE CAR AXLE.

An Accident at the Brooklyn End Early Yesterday.

One more bridge car has broken its axle, making the fourth accident of the kind within two weeks. It is now said that the motors are too heavy, and will have to be removed from sixteen cars or stronger axles must be built.

The latest break occurred in the Brooklyn station at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, just as a train was turning the incoming switch. There was a great bumping of the disabled car over the ties for a distance of twenty feet, and splinters flew in every direction. The passengers were badly shaken up and frightened.

Engineer C. C. Martin, the Superintendent of the bridge, said last night that the axles were made by the Cambria Iron Company, and that flaws had been found in all that have so far broken. He said he would institute a thorough investigation.

Ireland's '98 Centennial.

The Executive Committee of the Irish '98 Centennial Association met at 323 West Forty-sixth Street last evening to perfect arrangements for the great pilgrimage to Ireland next year. So many applications have been received that at least five steamers, it is expected, will have to be chartered. Secretary John B. Kelly has taken an office at 650 Broadway.

Many Immigrants Arrive.

Almost 1,900 immigrants were landed at Ellis Island yesterday, the largest number in a long time. On the Furness-Withy liner Clive came 1,119 Italians from Naples, La Touraine of the French Line carried 519, and the Umbria 255.

SCENERY OF "DAS RHEINGOLD."

Costly Mechanical Effects to be Brought Out by Mr. Damrosch.

One of the most interesting things about "Das Rheingold," which will be produced by the Damrosch Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening, will be the scenic effects. It is said by theatrical people that this opera is one of the most difficult to stage, and that it would be given more often if the mechanical effects were not so costly. It has not been seen in New York for years, as managers have been loath to make the outlay for it. Mr. Damrosch has brought it forward in his cycle of Wagnerian productions.

The first act of the opera opens with a scene representing the bottom of the River Rhine, with the three Rhine maidens swimming about the mass of gold fastened upon a rock—the fabled Rhine treasure. As the maidens have to sing as they float about, the mechanical difficulty is heightened and much ingenuity was needed to bring the stage apparatus to perfection.

The problem caused much trouble in Germany, but finally it was solved at Baireuth, where a cable was stretched above the stage from wall to wall, and to this were attached invisible wires, one for each girl. The cable is moved in various directions by ropes, handled on the stage, and the illusion of swimming is very pleasing. With the old wires used years ago the part of the singers was far from enviable, and many became very ill. To make this small detail complete an outlay of $2,000 for the machines alone was necessary.

The drop in the last act, showing Walhalla, the home of the gods, will also be very interesting, as it has been painted by Homer F. Emens after a design made by Mr. Damrosch. Besides, it has been customary heretofore to have the rainbow over which the gods are supposed to walk into Walhalla painted on the drop, but tonight the rainbow effect will be produced by means of peculiar electrical apparatus. Just as the gods are approaching and are prepared to step upon the rainbow, the curtain drops.

These are two of the most noticeable arrangements, but there are a number of other details that will prove interesting to those who are fond of scenic effects.

CANADA MURDER MYSTERY.

Authorities at Princeton Are Puzzled by the Frost Case.

PRINCETON, Ontario, March 28.—The killing of George Frost by Ephraim Convey last Friday has developed a mystery. Convey claimed that Frost had annoyed him while digging a cellar, and that he struck Frost on the head with a shovel.

The post-mortem examination made last night brought out the fact that Frost had been shot, a bullet having gone clean through his heart. Convey sticks to his story of the shovel, and the authorities are mystified.

SMALLPOX ON THE DELAWARE.

More Trouble for the Unfortunate British Tank Steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The British tank steamer Delaware, from London, which has met with a series of misfortunes during the last few weeks, and which was picked up helpless 600 miles east of Halifax and towed into that port by the Atlantic Transport Liner Missouri, out of coal, has been held at Delaware Breakwater, smallpox having spread among the crew.

Six well-developed cases and five suspects were transferred to the quarantine station this afternoon.

The ship will be detained until thoroughly fumigated.

THE CLOTHING WAS SEIZED.

A Wagon Load Which Aroused a Policeman's Suspicion.

Detective Cohen of the Eldridge Street Police Station saw a van loaded with clothing driven rapidly last evening up Clinton Street. He followed, and when it stopped in front of 191 Broome Street he questioned the driver, Harris Glass of 199 Broome Street.

Glass said the clothing belonged to Joseph Wisselthr of 139 Rivington Street, and showed a bill of sale for $400, dated yesterday. Wisselthr was sent for, and he also showed a bill of sale, which was signed by Mary Silverman, and dated Monday. Cohen said it was attested by Notary Public Sternlich of 138 Rivington Street. Wisselthr could give no explanation of the dating of the bill of sale.

The bills of sale spoke of second-hand clothing, valued at $400, while the clothing taken by Cohen, who has been in the clothing business, is valued by the police at $1,500, and consists of 40 suits of clothes, 148 pairs of pants, 30 coats and vests, 10 fancy vests, 7 full-dress coats and vests, 13 full-dress vests, 48 overcoats, 8 ulsters, 5 pea jackets, 11 waiters' jackets, 40 Summer coats, and other clothing. Wisselthr and Glass were locked up in the Delancey Street Station on the charge of having the goods and not being able satisfactorily to explain how they came in possession of them.

A Spanish Conversation Club.

The evening classes at the East Side Evening High School, in Norfolk Street, were closed Saturday with a musical entertainment. The Spanish class, under the leadership of Prof. José M. Fernandez, made great progress and gained several prizes. The advanced pupils of the class have organized a Spanish Conversation Club, to meet during the Summer, and its meetings will begin April 8. Frederick Philips of 15 First Avenue is the Secretary.

Jubilee of the United Brothers.

The United Brothers, a Hebrew organization, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary at the Grand Central Palace yesterday, with a reception in the afternoon, and a banquet followed by a ball in the evening. Addresses were made by Marks Fishel, George Hahn, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, S. Kakeles, and Jacob Marks, while several vocal and instrumental selections were rendered.

Sardou's "Spiritisme" Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Sardou's "Spiritisme" ended its American tour at the Lafayette Square Opera House last night, and the company has returned to New York. The production played to poor business here.

COMING EVENTS.

A musical entertainment in aid of the Catholic Boys' Association will be given in the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, Saturday, April 3, at 3:30 o'clock.

George S. Kellogg will give an illustrated lecture on "Modern Greece and Crete" this evening at the Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

A "Festival of Holidays," for the benefit of the Riverside Day Nursery, has been announced for Wednesday and Thursday, April 7 and 8, to be held in the Leslie Rooms, West Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard.

An informal reception will be held at the new Industrial Settlement of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Hartley House, 413 West Forty-sixth Street, this afternoon. R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. William R. Huntington, and others will address the guests.

In addition to the annual sale of Easter novelties, furnishings for country houses, children's outfits, shirt waists, &c., of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work there will be an exchange on April 2 at the headquarters of the society, 12 East Thirtieth Street.

Good Government Club A will give a dinner at the house of the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue, April 3. Among those who will reply to toasts are the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, George M. Cassatt, George Haven Putnam, Jacob A. Riis, Col. George E. [illegible], Jr., and James R. Reynolds.

TOWER MAY GET A MISSION

The President Was Near Giving Him the Place of Ambassador to Germany.

WHY HE SELECTED MR. WHITE.

Was Persuaded that It Was Imperative to Appoint a Man of Recognized Leadership in His Own Country.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Few persons who are hoping that the Administration of President McKinley shall meet with the success aimed at by the President and the leaders of his party know how narrowly the President missed making the great hit of his Administration, next, perhaps, to the selection of Mr. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury, in the appointment of Andrew D. White as Ambassador to Germany—for that appointment, announced as about to be made in THE TIMES of last Thursday, is as good as made.

Before the President arrived in Washington efforts had been made by Senator Quay and Senator-elect Penrose of Pennsylvania to obtain the appointment as Ambassador to Germany of Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia. The President acknowledged to the Pennsylvanians that they were entitled to be gratified with some important appointments, and as Mr. Tower was spoken of as a man of good social standing, of wealth sufficient to enable him to maintain with liberality the station of an Ambassador, and as he was accomplished, having command of four languages besides English, there did not appear to be any serious objection to regard him as a proper candidate for the position.

The Advice of a Friend.

At the moment when it appeared that the choice was to be made, a gentleman visited the President in whom he reposes great confidence. This gentleman came to talk with him about the German Embassy. He protested to the President that it would be a great mistake to send to the German Court a man like Mr. Tower. No people, he said, were more sensitive nor exacting in demanding that only men of acknowledged prominence in their own countries should be sent to be admitted to the Court family of the Emperor.

About Ministers they were not so particular, for Ministers were not entitled, by their rank, to enjoy such intimate relations with the Court as Ambassadors. The standard of prominence was not that of wealth, political success, or scholarship alone; but the man who aspired to leadership in any of these ways must have secured a high reputation in his own country before Germany would put upon him the stamp of its approval.

The feeling in Germany on this point was illustrated, the President's visitor said, when this Government sent to the Imperial Court a man who wore as the appropriate garb to indicate his military rank, the uniform of a militia General. Germany silently protested, and if the wearer of the uniform could have known the feeling which protested without words against such a representative of the United States he would have been most uncomfortable.

The President's adviser urged him, with all the earnestness he could command, to select for the German Embassy some man who had reached an unquestioned precedence at home, and who would be known abroad as such a man. He then referred to Mr. White as such a man, arguing that his appointment would be not only thoroughly satisfactory to this country, which was first to be considered, but would be considered as complimentary by Germany, which was entitled to some consideration.

Important Work to be Done.

The advantage was dwelt upon of exercising careful discrimination and discretion at this time, in sending an Ambassador to Germany, in consequence of the somewhat strained commercial relations that have existed for a few years.

The President admitted the force of the arguments made to him, but alluded to his promise to Pennsylvania, and the fact that he had appointed one Ambassador from New York in addition to a member of the Cabinet, and that it did not seem to be admissible to give another prominent diplomatic office to the Empire State.

To this the answer was made that the Administration ought not to be controlled by such a narrow line of argument. It was important that in the beginning the people should be assured of the independence of the President in making such selections for office as should inspire confidence. An Ambassador was not, and ought not to be, considered as sent to represent a State, but the United States. The appointment of Mr. White would be one for the Nation, which all the States would approve, and from which all would benefit.

The President Relieved.

But the President would not proceed until the Senators from Pennsylvania had been consulted. So the gentleman who had advised the selection of Mr. White called upon Senator Penrose and argued with him in favor of the appointment of Mr. White to Germany and Mr. Tower to some other station. The reasons given to the President were, in part, repeated to Senator Penrose.

The Senator was inclined to hold the President to carry out what he considered a direct promise, but at last he reluctantly consented that if something else could be given in place of what Pennsylvania had expected the appointment of Mr. White would not be objected to.

Mr. Quay was easier to persuade after his colleague had yielded than he would have been if approached earlier. The Pennsylvania Senators released the President.

When all other interested parties had been consulted the President seized the first opportunity presented when Senator Platt visited the White House to ask him what he thought of the proposition to name Mr. White. As Mr. Platt has a warm personal admiration for Mr. White, notwithstanding the two have not always been in strict political accord, he expressed his readiness to accept the President's selection as highly complimentary to New York, although he hoped it would not interfere with the appointment of Col. Fred Grant to a mission.

The President decided upon the appointment of Mr. White. His nomination will probably go to the Senate to-morow morning.

Mr. Tower has been displaced from the post to which he most aspired, but he has not abandoned his ambition to be a representative of the United States abroad.

The probability is that Mr. Tower will be nominated to be Minister to Russia. The argument has been made that there is historical precedent enough for this, as several Pennsylvanians have been sent to St. Petersburg as ministers. In course of time the legation may be raised to an embassy, and if the advancement shall be made while Mr. Tower is in the place he will reach the rank to which he aspires.

This arrangement leaves to Col. Grant the chance of securing the Austrian mission. It seems to be taken for granted that he will get it.

CHOSEN FOR PROMINENT PLACES.

The President Has Decided on a Number of Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Post tomorrow will say:

A number of important nominations will be sent to the Senate to-day unless something unforeseen occurs.

While the President's selections for several offices are not definitely known, it is believed they will include the following:

Ex-Representative Shallenberger of Pennsylvania, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Baxter of Elmira, N. Y., Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Thomas Ryan of Kansas, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

O. L. Spaulding of Michigan, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell, has, it is said, been tendered the German Embassy, and accepted it.

Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, who was originally named for the German Embassy, will probably be Minister to Austria, and ex-Representative Draper of Massachusetts Ambassador to Italy.

Ex-Representative E. H. Conger of Iowa, Minister to Brazil.

Franklin Fort of New Jersey, Solicitor General.

Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents.

STANDS BY THE MERIT SYSTEM.

The President Unmoved by Attacks on Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It may be asserted with the greatest positiveness that the President will not sanction any backward steps in the matter of civil service reform. He pays little attention to the assaults upon it. If they have had any effect whatever, it has been to make him more straightforward than he has ever been in support of the merit system.

In talking a few days ago about the applications of certain men for Consular posts, he said it was useless for applicants to press for immediate consideration of their applications, and for the filling of all offices with new men. He even intimated that the offices were not subject to the old rule, that they must be filled by political representatives of the Administration.

The time has come, the President says, when the practice of getting rid of Consuls proved to be efficient and desirable ought to stop. So the President's present purpose is to fill only those Consular offices with new men that have a semi-political importance, those which the incumbents have resigned, and those which the incumbents have not filled satisfactorily.

Men will be retained who have shown an adaptability for the service, and who must be better servants to the Government, in consequence of their experience, than can be the very best new men who have all their experience to gain.

To Succeed Gen. Fullerton.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Many applications have been received for appointment as Chairman of the Chickamauga Park Commission in place of Gen. Fullerton, deceased. The commission being in the classified service, this vacancy can be filled only by transfer from similar duties within the War Department, or through a competitive examination under the Civil Service Commission. The law establishing the park confines appointments to those who participated in the battle of Chickamauga or Chattanooga.

A NEW STAKE EVENT.

The Champion Announced by the Coney Island Club.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces a new stake event of two miles and a quarter, to be known as the Annual Champion, the guaranteed cash value of which will be $25,000. The race will be run during the Autumn meetings, and will commence in 1900. It will be for three-year-olds and upward, the entries to close each year on July 15.

Conditions of the race are given as follows:

Foals of 1897, to be Entered July 15, 1897.—By subscription of $5 each, to accompany the entry, the only liability if declared by July 15, 1898. If left in after that date there shall be additional costs, as follows: $25 if declared by July 15, 1899; $50 if declared by Feb. 1, 1900, or $150 if left in after that date. By filing prior to July 15, 1898, an accepted transfer of the foal entry accompanied with all forfeits to said date, the nominator will be released from further liability.

Foals of 1896, to be Entered July 15, 1897.—By subscription of $50 each, the only liability if declared by July 15, 1899, or $100 if declared by Feb. 1, 1900. If left in after that date, $250 each.

Starters to pay $100; additional guaranteed cash value, $25,000, of which $20,000 will go to the winner; $2,000 to the second horse; $750 to the third horse; $1,000 to the owner of winner at time of entry; $500 to the owner of second horse at time of entry; $250 to the owner of third horse at time of entry, and $500 to the trainer of winner at time of race. The weights are to be as follows: For three-year-olds, 116 pounds; four-year-olds, 130; five-year-olds and upward, 131; sex and gelding allowances. Winners of any race (handicaps when carrying less than weight for age excepted) of the value of $7,000, to carry three pounds extra; of two such races or one of $15,000, seven pounds extra.

The special conditions are: The entry of a horse for this race as a foal or yearling shall qualify such horse to start for the race when three years old, and each year thereafter, on payment of starting fee in each event. Should a subscriber or transferee die before the race, the entry shall not be void, provided it be assumed by the then owner of the horse, notice in writing to that effect accompanied by the payment of all accrued liabilities being given within three months after such demise.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.

M. Regan Leads the Teams Over the Morris Park Course.

The cross-country running teams which have sent in entries for competition in the big race over the Morris Park course next Saturday took a practice run over the course yesterday afternoon. The ten representatives of the New York Club who will compete were out. E. C. Carter of this club led the runners around the first lap, to show them the course.

About forty runners participated. The clubs represented were the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New Jersey Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, New West Side Athletic Club, St. George Athletic Club, Sea View Athletic Club, and the Huguenot Athletic Club of New Rochelle. M. Regan of the New West Side Athletic Club came in first. He covered the distance of six miles in 40:15. H. Gray of the St. George Athletic Club was a close second, and E. Estoppey of the Pastime Club finished third.

G. G. Hollander of the Knickerbocker Club, who was leading at the end of the third lap, struck a fence with his foot in attempting to scale it, and fell head foremost into the water jump. He then fell out.

Hugh H. Baxter, who was once the champion pole vaulter, will present to the team winning next Saturday's race a handsome silk banner, which will be the emblem of the championship of the Amateur Athletic Union Cross Country Club.

American Runners to Go Abroad.

The New York Athletic Club will be represented in races of England and France during the Spring and Summer by R. W. Moore, a short distance runner, and W. S. Hippie, the half-miler, who is placed in rank next to Hollister of Harvard. They expect to leave for England May 22. They will compete in minor meets in England until the first week in July, when they will enter the national championship contest. In August they will compete in races in France and return to this country in September.

The Boston Horse Show.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—The entries for the Boston horse show, to be held in Mechanics' Building during the week of April 19, closed at midnight Saturday, and up to that hour 550 entries were received. This does not include the entries mailed last Saturday which will not be received at the office of the show until Monday morning. It is estimated that when the New York and other entries come in the total list will be 800. Last year the entries numbered 620.

"Sammy" Kelly Returns Home.

"Sammy" Kelly, the American featherweight, who recently defeated ex-Champion "Billy" Plimmer, in England, was a passenger on the Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which got to her dock early yesterday morning.

Dog Show in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—Extensive preparations are making for Kansas City's first annual dog show, which opens here next Wednesday. The competition will be strong, particularly in the Great Dane, pointer, setter, greyhound, and St. Bernard classes.

Captain of Yale Freshman Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—F. F. Crawford of Oswego, N. Y., has been appointed as temporary Captain of the Yale freshman crew squad. He will have charge of the men until the crew is finally selected.

NEW POLICE BOARD TO SIT.

Sweeping Changes Will Take Place on Staten Island.

Unless forbidden to do so by a Justice of the Supreme Court, County Judge Stephen D. Stephens of Richmond County, District Attorney George M. Pinney, Jr., and Sheriff John L. Dailey will meet at the Court House in Richmond this morning to select a bipartisan Police Board of two Commissioners, to succeed the present Police Board, which consists of Nicholas Muller and Robert N. Hazard, both Democrats. There should be another Commissioner to replace, but a vacancy has existed for a year.

The meeting will be in obedience to a law signed by Gov. Black. A year ago a bill something similar to the Albany Police act was passed and failed on the same ground as did the Albany bill. The present session passed the new bill so worded that it is claimed by the Republicans to be Constitutional. The District Attorney and the Sheriff, members of the appointing board, are Republicans. Judge Stephens is a Democrat. It is said that since the passage of the act counsel for the Democrats has sought in vain to have an order of restraint issued by a Supreme Court Justice forbidding the board to act. This application is based, it is said, on the claim that the law, as now framed, is unconstitutional. It is attacked on the ground that the Sheriff cannot hold any other office than that of Sheriff while serving as Sheriff. The law gives the new Commissioners the right to place all men now on the force at the rank of patrolmen, without regard to their present office. It is expected that under the license given the new Commissioners they will make sweeping changes. It is expected the Democrat chosen will not be a follower of the regular Democratic organization. As the appointing board has this right, it is thought the Democratic member of the Police Commission will be as active in reducing friends of the regular organization as will his Republican colleague. The life of the commission will, of course, be short, as it will be wiped out when Richmond County becomes a part of this city. The desire is, however, to have the force on Staten Island reorganized before it becomes a part of the greater force.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sylvina Butler Heilner.

Sylvina Butler Heilner, wife of the late Marcus G. Heilner, a former business man of prominence in this city, died Saturday at her home, 318 West Eighty-fifth Street, after a long finess. For nearly a year she had been ailing, and pneumonia developed within the past few weeks.

Mrs. Heilner was of distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. She was a daughter of the late Zebulon Butler and Jemima Fish of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and a granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, who led the American troops against the allied English and Indian forces at the battle of Wyoming Valley, July 3, 1779. The battle ended in a massacre of the Americans, from which only three, among whom was Col. Butler, escaped. Mrs. Heilner was also related to the Rev. Jacob Johnson, who first carried the Gospel as missionary among the Indians of Wyoming Valley, and who drew up the articles of capitulation on behalf of the American residents of the valley after the battle and massacre. She further traced her ancestry to Elder Brewster, one of the leading spirits on the Mayflower on her first voyage to this country.

In May, 1839, she was married, in Philadelphia, to Marcus Heilner, who later came to New York and established the coal and wood firm of Heilner & Son, on Broadway. Some seven years ago the family moved from Elizabeth, N. J., to this city. Mr. Heilner died in 1892. Four sons and a daughter are left. Three of the sons are in business in New York, and the fourth is in Philadelphia. There are five grandchildren. Funeral services will be private, and held at the house to-day. Interment at Woodlawn.

Margaret J. Preston.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the well-known writer of Southern war poetry, died in Baltimore yesterday at the residence of her son, Dr. George S. Preston, 819 North Charles Street. Mrs. Preston was the second daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Junkin, founder of Lafayette College, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1827.

In 1857 she married Prof. J. T. S. Preston of the Virginia Military Institute, who afterward served on Gen. Stonewall Jackson's staff with the rank of Colonel. Her sister, Eleanor, was G n. Jackson's first wife.

Among her best-known works are "Beechenbrook," "Old Songs and New," "Colonial Ballads," and "Aunt Dorothy." Mrs. Preston was known throughout the South as the "Mimosa of Southern Literature."

As Miss Margaret Junkin she began her literary career by contributing to the Southern Literary Messenger, when that periodical was under the charge of the late John R. Thompson. For years Mrs. Preston was in delicate health, enhanced by the weakness of her eyes, which proved a frequent source of suffering and anxiety to her. She was unable to use them for a very long period, and had to resign herself to the confinement of a darkened room.

Garrett Garrison Vanderbilt.

Garrett Garrison Vanderbilt, a retired builder and contractor, well known to New York residents of a generation ago, died at his home, 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, Saturday in the eighty-third year of his age. He was born in Milltown, N. J., Jan. 16, 1815, of a prominent New Brunswick family, many representatives of which are now widely known from their connection with the extensive rubber interests of the locality.

Mr. Vanderbilt came to New York City forty-seven years ago. By shrewd business ability, accompanied by a reputation for the strictest honesty and upright dealing, he established a business that rapidly extended and left him with a small fortune upon withdrawal to domestic life. Twenty-five years ago he retired from active business and has since lived quietly in this city.

Always of a charitable nature, he did many acts of benevolence in an unostentatious manner, and repeatedly assisted his fellow-workmen who had fallen into destitution, to regain a firm footing. He was a distant relative of the New York Vanderbilts. He never married, and leaves a brother in Brooklyn and a sister in Summerville, N. J. Funeral services will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at his home. Interment Tuesday at New Brunswick, N. J.

Gen. William R. Terry.

Gen. William R. Terry died in Chesterfield, Va., yesterday. He was a member of the well-known Virginia family of that name, and was born at Liberty, Va., in 1827. After his graduation from Virginia Military Institute he engaged in commercial pursuits until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted at once, and received the rank of Captain. Soon after he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment, and in 1864 was made Brigadier General, and commanded a brigade of Pickett's division.

After the close of the war Gen. Terry served eight years in the Virginia Senate, was Superintendent of the Richmond Penitentiary, and Commandant of the Lee Camp Soldiers' Home at Richmond.

Perley Derby.

Perley Derby, one of the best known genealogists in New England, died at Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass., yesterday. He was born at Murfreesborough, Tenn., in 1823, and went to Salem about sixty years ago. He learned the jewelers' trade, and after working at it for a time in Pawtucket, R. I., returned to Salem and took up portrait painting. For thirty years Mr. Derby was engaged in genealogical research, and was at times employed in nearly every State in the Union. A widow and two grandchildren survive him.

Obituary Notes.

SISTER ROSE DI LIMA MCGRATH, daughter of James and the late Della McGrath, died of heart disease last Saturday morning at the Holy Cross Convent, Flatbush, Brooklyn. She had been ailing for several days, but until early Saturday morning, was thought not to be seriously ill. A solemn mass of requiem will be held at the Church of the Holy Cross this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The Rev. John T. Woods, rector of the church, will officiate. The burial will be at Flushing.

ADELE CECELIA PIQUERO, only daughter of Cecelia, wife of the late Henry Piquero, died Friday morning of consumption in her apartments at the Alabama, 28 West Fifty-ninth Street. She was of distinguished Spanish ancestry. Her grandfather, Gen. Gregorio Piquero, was sent to Cuba on a military expedition, and was later Governor of Santiago de Cuba. Miss Piquero was a highly cultured young woman, and an accomplished linguist, speaking English, French, Spanish, and German, with fluency. Funeral services were held at the Alabama at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the body was interred in Woodlawn.

DIED.

BISCO.—On Saturday, March 27, 1897, Mrs. Harriet P. Bisco, daughter of the late John and Letitia M. Bisco

Funeral at her late residence, 360 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, at 11 A. M.

BOND.—At his residence, 52 West 92d St., Saturday morning, March 27, William Bond, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Norwich, Conn., Monday afternoon. Kindly omit flowers.

CALVERT.—In Newport, R. I., the 27th inst., Elizabeth, widow of George H. Calvert, in her 93d year.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on March 27, Frank Livingston Clark.

Private funeral services at his late residence, 95

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Brooklyn Elevated
Railroad Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First and Second Mortgage Bonds
and Coupons and Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and
Second Income Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the
SEASIDE & BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED
RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee have completed a plan and agreement of reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The mortgages are to be foreclosed and the properties purchased by the Committee, who will cause a new Company to be organized to acquire the property and franchises of the old Companies.

The new Company will issue the following

NEW SECURITIES.

$16,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. until the year 1905 and 5 per cent. thereafter; principal and interest payable in 1050 in United States gold coin of present standard; interest payable in New York City semi-annually. Mortgage to cover all the property and franchises of the new Company, including after-acquired property.

$5,000,000 Preferred Stock, five per cent. non-cumulative.

$13,000,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to cash and new securities as follows:

Brooklyn First Mortgage Bonds } for each bond:
and Union First Mortgage Bonds, }
$20 in cash for each coupon maturing on and after APRIL 1, 1897, pending reorganization.
$1,000 new First Mortgage Bond.
$200 new Common Stock.

Seaside First Mortgage Bonds, contributing to the Committee $100 cash per bond, for each bond:
$20 in cash for each coupon maturing pending reorganization.
$1,000 new First Mortgage Bond.
Also $100 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Brooklyn second mortgage bonds, contributing to the Committee $200 cash per bond, for each bond:
$14 in cash for each coupon maturing pending reorganization.
$700 in new first mortgage bonds.
$300 new preferred stock.
Also $200 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Union second mortgage income bonds, contributing to the Committee $100 cash per bond, for each bond:
$500 in new preferred stock.
$500 in new common stock.
Also $100 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Brooklyn stock, contributing to the Committee $10 cash per share of old stock.
$75 in new common stock for each share of old stock.
$10 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Cash contributions are to be payable as called by the Committee. New securities to be delivered when reorganization is completed.

The holders of outstanding first and second mortgage bonds and stock of the Companies are requested to deposit their holdings with the Central Trust Company of New York, under the agreement lodged with that Company, subject to the order of the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee. Negotiable receipts will be issued for deposited securities. When, in the judgment of the Committee, a sufficient amount of bonds shall have been so deposited, the plan will be declared effective.

The new securities not required for the purpose of the reorganization are to be held for future requirements under conditions and restrictions referred to in the agreement.

New York, March 25, 1897.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y.
54 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 13, 14, and 32 of the TUCKER ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY have been drawn for redemption, as per agreement; same will be paid by Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., on April 1st, 1897.
JAMES R. STRONG, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

During the early part of this week it is probable that there will be decisive tests as to the quality of the market, in so far as professional traders on the Stock Exchange can make such tests. There may be no measurement of natural conditions, but bearish and bullish factors will be put one against another in the narrowest Wall Street way, and, as the preponderance of talent on the Stock Exchange can count, quotations will be affected.

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Among the lesser traders there is almost unanimity in bearishness. Some of these speculators have put out extensive short contracts, more extensive than would seem to be safe for some of them. It is not customers only in Wall Street who take risks on thin margins. The short interest is so extended that in many parts of the market it is unwieldy. Only a little rally would be necessary to scare a lot of professional shorts into covering.

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The important thing not disclosed is as to how the really big men of Wall Street stand. The Standard Oil crowd, in the early part of the year more or less conspicuous in the market, is apparently now doing nothing. Other almost as consequential interests are similarly holding aloof in so far as anything like open transactions are in evidence.

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It is probable that much further use will be made speculatively of the Trans-Missouri decision of the United States Supreme Court. What chiefly the speculators of the Stock Exchange see in this decision is the possible re-establishment of those old-time conditions when stock market fluctuations were made practically dependent upon the movements of railroad managers. Intelligent action in such a market was never possible. Even speculatively it was agreeable only to the most reckless gambling element. For investors it was simply crucifying.

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Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	L. E. & Western	3½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	3½	L. E. & West. pf.	9½
Am. Sug. Refs.	3½	Lake Shore	2
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	2⅞
Am. Tobacco	3¼	Mo., K. & Texas	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	5½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	National Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio	2½	N. J. Central	3⅝
Can. Southern	1⅝	N. Y. Central	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅜
Chicago Gas	1¾	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	1⅝
Chi. Northwest	2¼	Norfolk & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	6½	Nor. Pac. pf.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	Phil. & Read.	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3⅜	P. & R. 1st pf.	4⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	P. & R. 2d pf.	3¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	2⅜	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Consolidated Gas	1⅜	Pullman Car	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Del., L. & West.	2½	St. P. & Omaha	4
Denver & R. G. pf.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	3¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
General Electric	2⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	2⅝
Illinois Central	3¼	U. S. Rubber	1
Illinois Steel Co.	1½	Wabash pf.	1
Laclede Gas	1⅝		

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Net changes of bonds of 1 point or more last week were as follows:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. Elev. 1st	3¼	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Cons. Gas Chi. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Kent. Cent. 4s	1	Union El. 1st	8

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1⅜	Or. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. adj.	2⅝	P. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	2½
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925	3	P. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝
Cent. of N. J., gen.	2	P. & Rdg. gen'l	1
Cent. of N. J., gen'l 4s	2⅝	Rio G. & West. 4s	1⅜
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 4s	2
Chi. & N. P. 1st	1½	St. L. Southwest 1st	1
Chi., B. & Q. conv.	1	St. P. gen'l 4s, A	1½
Col. Coal & I. 6s	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Erie gen'l lien	1¾	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	8½
Iron Mt. gen'l	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1¼
Kan. & Texas 2d	1⅞	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	½
Lehigh & W. B. con.	8½	U. P., D. & G. 5s	1½
Mob. & O. gen'l	½	Wabash 1st	1¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1
Nor. Pac. 3s	1½	West. Pac. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½
Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1		

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Last March 28, '96.
Adams Express	148½	148½	148½	..
American Cotton Oil	12	12	12	15⅝
American Cotton Oil pf.	57⅝	56	57⅝	61½
American Spirits Mfg.	13⅛	11¼	11⅝	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	29½	30	..
Am. Sugar Refs.	114⅝	110⅜	110⅞	115½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	101⅞	101⅞	100¼
Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	87	87	87	..
American Tobacco	76¼	72¼	73¼	88⅜
American Tobacco pf.	106½	106½	106½	100⅜
Ann Arbor	9½	9½	9½	..
At., Top. & S. F.	11⅞	10	10⅜	..
At., T. & S. F. pf.	22⅞	20	20½	23½
Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	12¼	13½	18⅝
Bay State Gas	10½	9¼	9½	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	97½	97½	97½	..
Canada Southern	49¾	47¾	47⅞	48⅝
Central Pacific	9	9	9	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	16	16½	15⅜
Chi., Burlington & Q.	77⅝	71	71	75⅞
Chicago Gas	81⅝	77⅛	77⅞	68¼
Chicago Great Western	4	4	4	7
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	74⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	137¼	136	136½	125¼
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	105¼	105¼	102⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	68⅞	63⅛	68¼	69⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	31¼	28	28	35½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf.	77	77	77	87½
Cleve., L. & Wheel pf.	40	40	40	50½
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	18	18	28
Col., H. V. & Tol.	4	3½	3½	15½
Consolidated Gas Co.	158	156½	157	151½
Delaware & Hudson	108¾	106¾	106¾	128
Del., Lack. & West.	154½	154½	154½	161¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	39½	37½	38¼	46¼
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	107	106	106	98
Erie	13½	12⅞	13⅛	14¼
Erie 1st pf.	33¼	30½	30½	38⅜
General Electric	34⅝	31⅜	32½	35⅝
Illinois Central	96	92½	92½	94
Illinois Steel Co.	34	32¾	33	60½
Iowa Central	6⅝	6½	6½	8½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	12	12	12	..
Laclede Gas	24	22⅞	22⅞	28
Laclede Gas pf.	73	70¼	73	84
Lake Erie & Western	16½	14	14	18¼
Lake Erie & Western pf.	67	60	60½	70
Lake Shore	168½	165	165	146
Louisville & Nashville	49⅛	45⅝	45⅞	49¼
Manhattan Con.	86	83¾	84⅜	104
Metropolitan Traction	107	105	106⅛	103¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	18	17	18	..
Minnesota Iron	45	38½	41½	69½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	11⅞	11⅞	11¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31¼	26	26	25⅝
Mo. Pacific	18½	17½	17⅜	23¼
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	20	22
National Lead Co.	23¾	22½	22⅝	23½
National Lead Co. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	88
New Jersey Central	91¼	84⅝	85⅜	105
New York Central	102	98	98	96
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	12	12	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	30½	30	32
N. Y., Sus. & W.	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	25	23¾	24	23
Norfolk & West. pf.	26¾	26	26	..
North American	4½	4	4	5¼
Northern Pacific	13⅞	12½	12¾	..
Northern Pacific pf.	36⅞	33⅞	34¼	..
Ontario Mining	9	9	9	14
Ontario & Western	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
Ore. R. L., wh. iss.	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	..
Pacific Mail	27½	25½	26⅝	26½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	⅝	⅝	..
Phil. & Rdg., all in. pd.	23⅜	21	21⅛	..
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf., w. i.	47	43¾	43¾	..
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf., w. i.	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	13	12¼	12¼	16
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	56
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	160½	158	158	156
Rome, Watertown & O.	118	118	118	..
St. Louis & S. F.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39⅝	38	38½	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅝	13½	13½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	3⅞	3½	3½	4¾
St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	9	9	10¾
St. Paul & Omaha	62½	57½	57½	38
Silver bullion certs.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	..
Southern Pacific	14⅝	14⅜	14½	19½
Southern Railway	9	8⅛	8⅜	9
Southern Railway pf.	29	26	26	29⅝
Standard R. & T.	7¼	6¼	6⅝	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	27½	24⅞	24⅞	27½
Texas Pacific	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝
Union Pacific	6½	6	6	7¼
United States Leather	7⅛	7	7	9¼
United States Leather pf.	58⅝	55½	55⅞	60⅝
United States Rubber	15¼	14	14	20⅞
United States Rubber pf.	63½	61¼	62⅜	86½
Wabash	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	6⅜
Wabash pf.	14½	13¼	13⅜	16⅞
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜	82⅝	83	83½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1¼	1	1¼	9⅜
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	4½	4½	4½	34⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £305,190 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 55.03, became 55.32 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,826,000f. gold and lost 52,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. Charleston—Buyers, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 28.—The demand for money has been somewhat brisker during the last few days, as the end of the quarter has approached. But discount, after a slight hardening, relapsed. The fact that twelve-month Treasury bills have been allotted under 1½ will indicate the rates. These are not expected to rule at high figures in the future, and probably the bank will fall below the minimum for some time past.

The Stock Exchange is lifeless, but only American railway stocks and mining securities are really weak. Very little is being done, the chief investment being in home railways which show substantial increases. European stocks are, as a rule, lower, but Greek shares have gone up 1 point, and Italians have gone up 7-16.

The transmissouri decision of the United States Supreme Court had the effect to upset American railway securities, though the London market regards the matter more calmly than Wall Street. The chief declines have been: Philadelphia and Reading first, 4; Lake Shore, 3½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 2½; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2¼; Illinois Central preferred, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe preferred, 2; Missouri Pacific seconds, Northern Pacific preferred, and Wabash income, 1½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¼; Wabash preferred, Philadelphia and Reading, and Erie first mortgage, 1; Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, 2½. Prices rule still lower on the Continent. Selling continues, and there is a revival of the story that more capital is needed. Trunk Line securities also show a decline.

GOOD CROP CONDITIONS.

At this season of the year usually Wall Street devotes much of its energies in calculations upon what crop outlooks indicate and what Western railroads have ahead of them in the way of new traffic in handling staples. But this season crop talk is heard nowhere. Wall Street has a disposition to discuss nothing else than a foreign war or sensations growing out of the making of new law by the Supreme Court of the land.

Yet the facts about the crops are as easily obtainable this year as ever, and almost uniformly this information is of a cheerful character. Correspondence from the West indicates an extended acreage, and crop conditions are everywhere reported to be much above the average. The recent floods afflicting the Southwest and the blizzard which has been demoralizing trade throughout the Northwest are not either set down as likely to affect the crop situation.

"A WORD OF CAUTION."

Messrs. Douglas & Jones of the Stock Exchange, in a letter issued to clients yesterday, said:

"A Granger rate war will be almost impossible, and it is extremely unlikely that serious friction would develop even between the great Pacific systems.

"A word of caution in this connection in regard to the statements issued from Western points may be in order, as the minor officials in that section are usually spoiling for a row."

PHENOMENAL FIRMNESS.

In a discussion of the stock market's resistance of recent pressure, coincident with the development of unexpected depressing factors in the situation, The Daily Stockholder says:

Happening at almost any other time during the past few years, a wholesale destruction of values, such as has not been witnessed since the panic of July, 1893, would have followed the Supreme Court's anti-trust decision. It is safe to say that the crumbling of quotations incident to the Venezuelan scare and the way things went to pieces last Summer over the free silver Chicago platform developments would have been discounted, and an ample margin shown by the fall on this week's prominent event, if the hardening process which prices have undergone had not taken place.

On a soft market a crisis would have been precipitated, which happily has been averted. Here is a proof of the foundation which has been reached after four years of laboring along under conditions of uncertainty, with investors and operators ready to take fright at the first appearance of anything unfavorable in the situation, and to go crazy altogether at short notice and before waiting to see if the bogy was a real live one or only phantom.

If there had been any flimsy structures to topple over, over they would have gone, and a repetition of such scenes of confusion as were witnessed when some grave crisis impends would have been chronicled in the history of the Stock Exchange for the past few days. But the Supreme Court turned loose its ruling against the railroads of a market whose resisting power has not been as great for many months, and the test applied has brought out the fact that the vulnerable spots are few, and that these are in that condition, chiefly owing to causes which would make them easy marks at any time for operators for lower prices.

It is only a week or two since prices forged ahead on the strength of the Vanderbilt shares. The Lake Shore refunding scheme, whose success was pronounced from the start, gave an impetus to the whole list. A level was reached from which a reaction was expected. The reaction, however, was not one which people had any idea would be helped along by such a vigorous push as that which came from Washington on Monday last. But the force of the blow was warded off by the gradual preparation which has been going on, and which has resulted in an almost solid front being presented against such attacks.

SOME CHICAGO OPINIONS.

Wilson & Sturges—On Mr. Morgan's arrival in Europe it is supposed the plan for refunding New York Central bonds will be announced, although I hear the syndicate has not been put together yet in a positive form.

P. J. Goodhart & Co., (Chicago Representative)—The feeling in Chicago is that New York is taking a sensational view of the effect of the Supreme Court decision. Following the enactment of the inter-State commerce law in 1887 there was a similar scare, and railroads were for a while practically without assurance. Courage soon returned and new ones formed on different lines. Predicted something similar will happen this time.

F. G. Logan—The dead weight of that Supreme Court decision around the neck of the market hung like a millstone to-day and caused further and very heavy liquidation. Fourteen thousand shares of St. Paul stock were traded in the first hour. It would seem as though the moral effect of this will be to deter investments in the grangers for the present, or until the final effect has been more thoroughly digested. The effect of business, however, will soon begin to offset this, and, advising caution, would watch the market for a buying spot.

King, Alward & Co.—Statements of all National banks of Chicago, rendered to the Controller of the Currency on March 9, show a total increase in deposits of $12,278,083 since Dec. 17, 1896, the date of the previous statement. Of this increase only one-sixth, or $2,027,975, comes from individual (Chicago) depositors, and the other five-sixths, or $10,250,108, from country banks. The bulk of the increase went to the Eastern depositories, as the loans increased only $787,416. Cash on hand, $1,680,807, and sight exchange, $7,035,660. Circulation decreased one-third, and is now 3.6 per cent of the capital stock, against 5 per cent. on Dec. 17, 1896. Present percentage of cash reserve is 39.7 per cent., an increase of 7.1 per cent.

U. G. Peters & Co.—One of the large operators says he detected extensive realizing. Frank Work was quite active on the Street, something unusual for him of late years, and there were rumors that he had realized on a line of stocks bought some time ago.

C. A. Whyland & Co.—A Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company says regarding the report of a possible reduction of the dividend that it is purely the efforts of the bears to depress the stock; that there is no possibility of a reduction, and that the business of the company has been and is still improving. He says the business for the last week showed a very large increase. He further said that all the years he had been interested in the company he had never seen the property look better than it did on March 23.

J. H. Wrenn & Co.—Nothing whatever discussed but the anti-pooling decision. Selling about equal for both accounts. Sentiment has a severe setback, and it looks as if market could not at once recover from the shock.

Jamieson & Co.—Market unsettled by Supreme Court's decision against traffic arrangements. Opinions differ, but the general idea seems to be that the Joint Traffic Association will have to go or be modified. London was a buyer, and all divisions there are very strong, including consols. The selling of stocks has not been particularly good, but the market has no support and the declines are forcing out new stocks all the time. Sterling exchange is very firm. Industrials are the firmest stocks in market, but, after all, the Supreme Court decision applies thereto.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 28.—Last week was dull. The business in cloth was considerably below the output and prices were irregular, though nominally unchanged. As a result of this, many producers accepted under pressure the best bids offered. The trade with India was very small, and no relief is possible in that quarter until the bubonic pest has been conquered and the famine-stricken districts have been relieved. The whole Levant feels the Greco-Cretan crisis acutely.

South America is doing only a moderate trade with this market, and the home trade is dragging heavily. Yarns have been somewhat firmer, and the whole output is absorbed. New business, however, is scarce, though the orders in hand are still sufficient to keep the spinners running at full pressure.

Market conditions on the Continent show no special change. The manufacturers keep under good headway with contracts of long standing.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $726,775. The banks now hold $48,895,750 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,891,800, an increase in specie of $462,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $387,300, a decrease in deposits of $2,605,500, and a decrease in circulation of $126,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mch. 27, '97.	Mch. 20, '97.	Mch. 28, '96.
Loans	$504,478,200	$506,470,000	$464,996,400
Specie	85,996,900	85,534,200	58,931,900
Legal tenders	105,829,600	106,216,900	79,769,400
Net deposits	571,723,000	574,328,500	462,215,500
Circulation	15,826,800	16,460,700	14,216,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Mch. 27, '97.	Mch. 20, '97.	Mch. 28, '96.
Specie	85,996,900	$85,534,200	$58,931,900
Legal tenders	105,829,600	106,216,900	79,769,400
Total reserve	$191,826,500	$191,751,100	$138,701,300
Reserve required against deposits	142,930,750	143,582,125	120,553,875
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$48,895,750	$48,168,975	$18,147,423

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$48,895,750	1892	$18,007,425
1896	18,147,425	1891	8,442,050
1895	13,413,450	1890	4,331,650
1894	83,600,150	1889	5,450,125
1893	9,243,200	1888	9,145,575

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.			
March 25,	1897	£40,045,785	.....
March 26,	1896	48,708,957	.....
Bank of France.			
March 25,	1897	76,787,118	£49,085,372
March 26,	1896	73,818,039	49,972,260
Bank of Germany.			
March 25,	1897	31,200,601	15,604,799
March 26,	1896	29,822,500	14,161,250
Austria-Hungary.			
March 25,	1897	31,011,000	12,627,000
March 26,	1896	26,219,000	12,758,000
Spain.			
March 25,	1897	8,528,000	10,860,000
March 26,	1896	8,004,000	10,480,000
Netherlands.			
March 25,	1897	2,633,000	6,996,000
March 26,	1896	2,624,000	6,947,000
Belgium.			
March 25,	1897	2,864,000	1,432,000
March 26,	1896	2,634,000	1,317,000
Total for the week		£193,078,454	£96,605,171
Total preceding week		192,134,932	96,242,028
Corresponding week last year		196,325,496	95,635,510

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,250,062
Corresponding week 1896	9,457,475
Since Jan. 1, 1897	112,659,674
Corresponding period 1896	119,637,603

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,107,256
Corresponding week 1896	6,304,832
Since Jan. 1, 1897	85,071,743
Corresponding period 1896	84,308,377

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$62,743
Corresponding week 1896	110,881
Since Jan. 1, 1897	1,466,890
Corresponding period 1896	17,984,918

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$918,440
Corresponding week 1896	1,103,274
Since Jan. 1, 1897	11,786,809
Corresponding period 1896	25,333,553

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges, week ending March 27	$506,024,772
Balances, week ending March 27	28,525,197
Exchanges, week ending March 20	556,855,124
Balances, week ending March 20	32,658,638
Exchanges, week ending March 13	495,464,439
Balances, week ending March 13	28,834,866
Exchanges, week ending March 6	577,757,393
Balances, week ending March 6	36,275,651
*Exchanges, week ending Feb. 27	446,462,423
*Balances, week ending Feb. 27	27,892,410
Exchanges, week ending Feb. 20	535,125,433
Balances, week ending Feb. 20	34,741,253

*Five days.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62⅝@63.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62½c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 48¾@50.

Bar silver in London, 28⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,085,983, and the exports for the same period $1,056,856. The net imports, therefore, have been $29,127. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $4,561,031, against net exports in 1895, $17,995,287; in 1894, $5,151,182, and in 1893, $5,193,344.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY
Improvement Mortgage Bonds,
Due Oct. 1, 1897.

Office of Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1897.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. Drexel & Co. to extend the Improvement Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, maturing Oct. 1 next, for a period of fifty years from April 1st, 1897, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April in each year, at the office of the said Railway Company, in the City of Philadelphia, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes imposed by the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, under present or future laws. The lien of the mortgage now securing said bonds to continue unimpaired, and the Reading Company (the owner of the capital stock of said Railway Company) also to become responsible for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, on or before April 15th, 1897.

The coupon due April 1st, 1897, (unless previously collected,) will be cashed at time of deposit, and at the same time depositors will be paid $10 in cash on each $1,000 bond, being the difference between interest at the rate of 6% and the rate of 4% for the period from April 1st, 1897, to the present date of maturity of the bond on October 1st, 1897.

Such bonds as may not be extended by the holders or be presented for that purpose by Messrs. Drexel & Co. will be paid at maturity.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY CO.,
By W. A. CHURCH, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, New York, and London,
March 4th, 1897.

Referring to the above notice of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, we are now ready to receive at either of our offices any of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Improvement Bonds for extension, and to make the cash payment above indicated.

We are also prepared to buy at par and interest at the rate of 6% per annum to October 1st, 1897, less discount at the rate of 3% per annum, any of the bonds the holders of which may prefer to sell rather than to extend.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated
Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, referee, 161 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 228 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,139.

Blaze in New Street Offices.

There was a small fire early yesterday morning on the third floor of the four-story brick office building, at 66 New Street. The building is occupied by C. Tobias & Co., as ship brokerage offices, and William Parker, a liquor dealer. The damage to the building and stock amounted to about $500. The cause of the blaze has not been learned.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices, { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.

SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—Leasehold small house, 43d St., near 5th Av. For particulars apply to CASS REALTY CORPORATION, 209 East 23d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, Will sell at auction

Thursday, April 1,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,

under the direction of Thomas D. Husted, Esq., Referee,

Valuable 23d Ward Corner.

3d Av., southeast corner of 155th St.

3-story and basement brick and brownstone building, and lot 25x100. Leased to the City of New York for 5 years from May 1, 1896, at $2,600 per annum.

Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St.

Mullin & Griffin, Esqs., Attorney for Receivers of Murray Hill Bank, 58 Pine St.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

MONDAY, April 5, 1897,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT SALE,

EDWARD JACOBS, Esq., Referee, the

CHOICE AND VALUABLE

4-story brick building, with store and lot,

No. 25 Washington Place

between Washington Sq. East and Greene St.,

and

two 3-story frame dwellings, with lots,

Nos. 623 & 625 West 181st St.,

between Boulevard and Wadsworth Av.

For maps, &c., apply to CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Esq., Pl'ff's' Attys., 56 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 6th, 1897,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

DAVID McCLURE, Esq., Referee,

The Choice and Valuable

4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with lot,

No. 778 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 66th and 67th Streets.

For maps, &c., apply to Oudin & Oakley, Esqs., Plff.'s Attys., 45 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 6th, 1897,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of Diedrich Fink, Esq., Executor, THE VALUABLE STORE AND TENEMENT PROPERTY,

Nos. 288, 290, &292 Cherry St.

AND

37 Jefferson Street,

Northeast Corner Cherry and Jefferson Sts.

also

224 Madison Street,

Southwest Corner Jefferson St.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court—Foreclosure Sale.

HORACE SECOR, JR., REFEREE.

7-story brick building, with plot of land,

Nos. 179, 181 & 183 Wooster Street

between Bleecker & Houston Streets.

For maps, &c., apply to A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, Pltff's Attys., 30 Broad St., or to Mullin & Griffin, Attys for Receivers of Murray Hill Bank, 58 Pine St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

The Rutherford,

175 2d Ave.,

corner 11th St., opposite St. Mark's Church. Handsome and spacious apartment of eight rooms and bath; extra large and light rooms; hall attendance; steam heat, &c.; rent, $1,300.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1517 B'dway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

CAPE COD.—The Wychmere Cottages, Harwich, Mass.; well furnished; fine bathing; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

INSTALLMENT PLAN.—Cottages, $350 cash; Hastings, Hudson River; descriptive photo on application. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

5 ACRES FOR $100.

This property is located high and dry, free from any swamp land; if found otherwise after investigation money refunded; it is beautifully located within about one mile of Manor, on Long Island, and will be sold on terms of $2 down; then $2 a month; see about this at once. Address WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Montauk Building.

New fireproof building, occupying block on William St., from Liberty St. to Malden Lane. Two fast elevators. All conveniences. Large and small offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DIRECTORY

of Tenants in New Building of the

National Bank of Commerce

(TO DATE.)

Harvey Fisk & Sons, H. K. Brewer & Co.	GROUND FLOOR
Nat. Bank of Commerce, N. W. Harris & Co.	1ST "
Goldman, Sachs & Co., C. H. White & Co., Cyrus Field Judson	2D "
E. D. Shepard & Co.	3D "
Russell Sage, Connor & Co., Standard Gas Light Co., John K. Van Rensselaer	4TH "
Travelers' Ins. Co. of Hartford	ENTIRE 5TH "
Benj. D. Silliman, Holbrook & Co., Herbert H. Gibbs and Henry D. Williams, Roswell W. Keene, Ottinger & Bro., Geo. H. Taylor, Abraham Stern, John N. Lewis, Thos. A. Stoddardt, Geo. Wm. Hart, I. S. & M. S. Korn	6TH "
Bankers' Life Ins. Co., Clarence Sackett, Warren W. Foster, McKinley & Sherman, Durnin & Yates	7TH "
Jas. O. Clark, Severyn B. Sharpe, Wm. H. Gibson, Eugene L. Richards, Jr., Edw. S. Savage, Lewis T. Knox & Seward Davis	8TH "
Edmund S. Mills, Gasquet, Rutherfurd & Servin, Henry Parsons, Montague Lessler, Jas. C. Meyers, Chas. L. Clarke, I. B. Johnson, E. T. Jackson	ENTIRE 9TH "
Bowers & Sands, Roberts & Co., Inter-State Casualty Co., Geo. T. Warren, Steinhardt & Goldman, Jackson & Storm, Jacob A. Cantor, Ezekiel Fixman, John C. Robinson	10TH "
De Lancey Nicoll, C. V. Anable, Nathaniel Myers, Chas. A. Runk & Rufus T. Griggs, Ira D. Warren	11TH "
Westmoreland Davis, Boehm & Coon, Chas. Howard Williams, Dyer & Driscoll, David P. Fackler	12TH "
L. E. Embree, R. C. Embree, Geo. B. Ashley & Geo. Finck, John R. Bennett, Robert F. Bixby, Agar, Ely & Fulton	13TH "
Norwood & Dilley, Young & Ver Planck, Playa de Ora Mining Co., James Dunne, Wm. J. Fanning, John T. Canavan	14TH "
Humphreys & Glasgow, Baldwin & Blackmar, Ernest F. Eidlitz, Rogers, Brown & Co.	15TH "
Manierre & Manierre, Samuel A. Blatchford, Franklin Pierce, Abner C. Thomas, Henry C. Bryan and Duncan Edwards, Clarkson & Edgar	16TH "
Eugene H. Pomeroy, Fred'k A. Ward, John S. Kennedy, Emanuel Arnstein, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, Walter D. Edmonds, Van Duzer & Taylor, W. Bourke Cockran and John C. Tomlinson, N. Y. & N. J. Globe Gaslight Co.	17TH "
Wm. A. Boland, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, Wm. A. Lombard, E. W. Starr & N. H. Wardell, Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor	18TH "

A Suite and a few Small Offices still remaining.

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

9 Pine St.

(5635)

THE

Bowling Green Offices

Are the Best Advertised,

The Most Easily Located,

And the Most Desirable

In all respects, in the City.

Opposite Produce Exchange. All the great Steamship and Railroad Offices. Near Stock and Consolidated Exchanges. Cable and Elevated Cars.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION,
3d Av. and 8th St., To-day, at 3 P. M.
REV. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM SPEAKS.
SUBJECT, WHOLEHEARTEDNESS FOR GOD.
J. H. BURKE SINGS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; table board.

PERSONAL.

WILL LADY AND GENTLEMAN THAT called at 117 West 52d St. Sunday morning kindly send address, as it was not mentioned. G. H.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable married woman to take care of private house for the Summer; best reference. 102 West 99th St., fourth bell east.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or KITCHENMAID.—By a bright young girl, just from Ireland, as chambermaid or kitchenmaid in a private family where she could be taught; no cards. 417 West 53d St., McCarthy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress. Call, Monday, 10 to 3, at 43 East 57th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references; no objection to flat. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, competent young girl; willing to assist with fine washing; best city references. 408 West 54th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As competent chambermaid or chambermaid and parlormaid; best city reference. 238 West 15th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; good personal reference. 149 East 35th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best reference. 219 East 76th St., Mrs. Clarke's bell; no cards.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 338 East 36th St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch Protestant, as good cook; assist with washing, small family; city or country; good baker; attend milk and butter; best city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant cook, in country or city; good reference; private family or boarding house. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good reference; wages from $25 to $30. M. A., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent references. 218 East 56th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; private family; city or country; best city reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By good, experienced cook, in American family; understands good soups and desserts; three years' city reference. 68 East 56th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 725 8th Av., Brayil's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl, as cook and to do plain washing; good reference. Call, Monday, 22 West 32d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By excellent cook; city references. Call, Monday morning, from 10:30 until 12 o'clock, 78 Clinton Place, 8th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook in a small private family; best city reference. In store, 406 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; dinner and luncheon; best references. M., 930 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day to do any kind of work, or take home washing. Mrs. Deignan, 409 West 54th St.

DAY'S WORK.—To do fine washing, ironing, or plain cooking, by a respectable woman; undoubted personal reference. 240 East 38th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; or to take work home; plain washing. Call, two days, 404 West 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; at home or by day. Sindlinger, 350 East 9th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated, thoroughly reliable North German in American family; excellent references. Conscientious, 644 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German, as nursery governess; speaks French fluently; good seamstress. C. B., 1,152 3d Av.

TRAVELING GOVERNESS or GOVERNESS.—By refined young lady, German, as traveling companion or governess; excellent references. Miss Daniel, care of Mr. Hammer, 53 East 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper; city or country. Housekeeper, 172 East 94th St.; ring outside bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; with family going to Europe. Can be seen at present employer's, 4 East 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; good hairdresser and packer; can give massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—As lady's maid by a thoroughly competent French Protestant; good seamstress. By letter only, 247 Lexington Av., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; Protestant; understands dressmaking; would assist with other work; can be seen at present employer's, 28 West 32d St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent maid and seamstress to lady or grown children; reference. E. M., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By girl, to wait on lady, and do plain sewing. Doherty 189 East 64th St.

MAID.—By a French girl, to accompany family abroad. J. G., 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class Swedish or German laundress, with excellent personal reference. C. R., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman, to work by day or week; personal reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; best personal city reference. 217 West 88th St.; ring Hedderman's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; willing and obliging; reference. Ryan, 970 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 117 East 53d St., Harley's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a refined, well-educated North German as nurse or maid; free one month in return for fare paid to Europe; good sailor; can be seen at present employer's from 10 till 1 o'clock. 104 East 30th St.

NURSE.—BY TRAINED NURSE GOING TO EUROPE APRIL OR MAY; WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF INVALID OR CHILDREN FOR EXPENSES. ADDRESS X. Y., 203 EAST 48TH ST.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a young German lady, lately landed, as nurse or companion; understands dressmaking; city or country; reference. 240 East 55th St.

NURSE.—A lady would like a situation for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 and 11, or 6 P. M., San Remo Hotel, Apartment 55.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as nurse; willing and obliging; city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

NURSE.—By a German girl to take care of children; best city references. 1,436 1st Av., second floor.

CARE of CHILDREN.—By Englishwoman going to England the end of May; care for children the voyage for fare across; before with children; good reference. A. W., 859 8d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent person, as thorough infant's nurse; understands bringing up on bottle; city or country; best city reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced girl; personal reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 242 West 35th St.; Swan's bell.

LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITUATION FOR an English Protestant girl as child's nurse or do light chamberwork; three years' excellent references. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 22 West 38th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By English Protestant, as seamstress; light housework; willing to wait upon lady; first-class city reference. 303 West 43d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl; thoroughly understands duties of the dining room; is careful, capable, industrious, and obliging; excellent city reference. Pheblous, care of Moore, 302 West 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as waitress and chambermaid; good sewer; first-class city reference. 389 West 52d St., Hanly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; city references. 227 East 74th St., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation, publication, and estate accounts; books opened; adapted to business; understands German; terms reasonable. Reliable, 310 East 93d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe would like to procure a situation for her butler, whom she can recommend. Can be seen at present employer's, 107 East 17th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 until 12 o'clock.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a competent German Swiss; single; first-class written and personal references; city or country. B. Henry, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By single man; speaks French and English; seven years' city references. F. D., 309 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—Single; thoroughly experienced; will be highly recommended by last employer. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent young man; references; town or country. Butler, Box 151 Times Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; competent, trustworthy, temperate, single; smart family man of long experience in all branches; highest New York and Brooklyn references; country or city. Coachman, 203 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—A family desires a situation for their coachman; single man; seven years in their service; moderate wages. Coachman, 310 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference from present employer. E. M., 206 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman out of employment on account of family going to Europe; as coachman; can furnish best reference. W. D., 369 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; good references, written and personal; smart appearance; good driver; country preferred. T. F., Box 86, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable man; married; experienced city driver; first-class references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to place his coachman, whom he can recommend in every respect. C. de H., 1 East 78th St.

Gardeners.

FARM GARDENER.—By Frenchman, 29 years' experience as best farm gardener; small farm wanted on shares; best reference. R., 143 West 28th St., rear.

GARDENER.—By gardener; experienced in all branches; takes full charge of gentleman's place; unquestionable reference. R. J., Box 74, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—By a man; neat appearance; understands gardening, horses, and cows; city or country; moderate salary; good references. Smith, 36 Avenue A.

GARDENER.—By an experienced man; single; middle-age; honest and sober; understands horses and cows. Lang, 288 Broome St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or HOUSE MAN.—By a young man; age, 26; assist waiting, gentleman's clothes, &c; four years' personal city references. Henry, 307 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN and FOOTMAN.—By a young man, 22, in a private family; personal reference. H. F., Advertisement Office, 1,334 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Swiss; experienced traveler; good linguist; to go to Europe; good reference. Valet, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, 23, WISHES SITUATION AT anything driving preferred; best references. William Schwack, 608 East 14th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two Swedish girls, one as first-class cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly experienced; city reference. Apply, from 9 to 3, to Mrs. C. D., Central Park Apartments, 175 West 58th St.

WANTED—A competent waitress; must have personal references; Protestant, and willing to go to Bar Harbor for Summer. Apply, from 10 to 3, 19 East 45th St.

WANTED—Cook, with good city references; in private family. Call, Monday, (to-day,) before 11 or after 2, at 731 Park Av.

WANTED—Competent nurse girl for child year and a-half old; must have references. Call, between 10 and 12, 64 East 77th St.

WANTED—COOK.—A young girl as first-class cook; city references required. Call, 10 to 1, at 11 East 67th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A man of intelligence, good address, and business experience to visit New York merchants in behalf of a well-known New York daily. E. S. B., Box 102 Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Steamers.

Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, April 8, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM | Werra, May 22, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM | Columbia, June 10, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S. Palatia, March 30, 4 PM | Pennsylvania, Ap 10, 11 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK..March 31 | NEW YORK..April 21
PARIS.....April 7 | PARIS.....April 28
ST. PAUL.....April 14 | ST. PAUL.....May 5

SUMMER CRUISE

to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.

Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.

By the American S. S. "Ohio,"

Sailing from New York June 26.

Duration of cruise, 70 days.

Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Southwark, Mar. 31, 4PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
Noordland, April 7, noon | Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon | Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Teutonic, May 19, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, March 30
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, April 2
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, April 3
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, April 6

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe....Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM | Campania, April 24, noon
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM | Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
Etruria, April 17, 3 PM | Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. SCHIEDAM....Tuesday, March 30, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM, Thursday, April 1, 10 A. M.

First cabin $72.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing rom Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOHAWK.....April 3

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Old Spring, Cornwall, Fleshkill Landing, and Newburg, Week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleeper at 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAIN FOR YONKERS

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagar Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pitt

OPPOSE TOBACCO DUTIES

The Central Labor Union Enters Its Protest to Congress Against One Schedule of the Dingley Bill.

ANTI-CARTOON BILL UP AGAIN.

Criticism of the Greeks Who Are Going Home to Fight Brings Out an Indignant Response — Approval for Court Officials.

The Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill was again the subject of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers, in reporting for a committee that the Central Labor Union had sent to Albany to oppose the bill, said that the anti-tights bill had been squelched by the photo-engravers. If it had become a law it would have driven 2,000 people out of work.

Delegate Ryan said that he and President Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 went to Albany to oppose the Ellsworth bill, and he predicted that it would be killed.

"Two lawyers who appeared before the Assembly committee to argue for the bill," he complained, "were allowed to talk for four hours, and then I was told that I could have only five minutes. I managed to speak for ten minutes, and told the committee that if the bill became a law it would not only throw thousands of men out of work, but it would also protect rogues and scoundrels, and enable them to blackmail newspaper proprietors."

Delegate Wolders of Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 144, asked the Central Labor Union to enter a protest against the proposed increase of the duty on Sumatra tobacco wrappers and on imported leaf tobacc.

Mr. Wolders continued: "We do not object to an increase of duty on imported cigars, because that might help the domestic cigar industry. There are about 100,000 persons working in the cigar industry in the United States, and should the duty on Sumatra wrappers and imported raw tobacco be increased it would drive out of work fully two-thirds of the people now engaged in it."

The meeting thereupon passed a resolution protesting against any increase of duty on the mentioned raw tobacco, and directed the Secretary to send copies to both houses of Congress and to the President of the United States.

Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association said that during the past week two cab drivers had been tried for assaulting non-union drivers during the last strike against the New York Cab Company, and had been discharged. He said Assistant District Attorney Van Allen and Judge Cowing had both been very kind to the men.

Delegate Reid of the Adams Cylinder and Pressmen's Union asked the Central Labor Union to call a mass meeting to agitate for another anti-immigration bill. He referred to the Greeks who came over, enjoyed the benefits of this country, and then went back home to fight for Crete.

This aroused the ire of Delegate McGill of the Plasterers, who exclaimed: "Why should not the Greeks go home to fight for their country against the Turks, who are the most cruel nation that ever existed? Greece is not fighting against the United States, but against Turkey. Did any one ever object to Irishmen going from here to fight for the freedom of Ireland? And if you concede these rights to the Irish, why not to the Greeks, too?"

The Central Labor Union refused to act on Delegate Reid's suggestion to call a mass meeting.

LOCKOUT NOW THREATENED.

Steamfitters and Employers Disagree —May Block Arbitration.

The Board of Walking Delegates may have a lockout on its hands this week, or may order general strikes on a number of buildings.

The steamfitters and their helpers report that the Master Steamfitters' Association has broken its agreements with their unions, and has flung the gauntlet of defiance in their faces.

On Saturday evening, said the men, when they went to get their wages from the cashiers they received a notice stating that, inasmuch as the agreement that existed between the Master Steamfitters' Association and the unions had been grossly violated by the latter, the Master Steamfitters' Association declared the agreement to be null and void. "Therefore," the notice went on to say, "each and every steamfitter and helper who wishes to continue in our employ is directed to report at our shops on Monday morning, March 29, at 8 o'clock, and there agree to and sign our new rules before going to work."

There are nearly 1,200 steam fitters and helpers in this city, and the Board of Walking Delegates ordered a general strike on the Columbia University buildings, to compel the plumbers to give up the thermostatic work to the steam fitters. An invitation from Bishop Potter to submit the matter to arbitration was accepted on Friday, and a conference on the subject is to be held soon.

Should the steam fitters refuse to-day to sign the new rules, which is probable, a lock-out may follow, and interfere with the conference for arbitration. The steam fitters say the employers are angry with them on account of the strike. William J. O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said that the employers themselves had violated the agreements by subletting contracts on the Columbia University buildings.

All the large steam-fitting firms belong to the employers' association, that controls 65 per cent. of the trade in the city.

VINDICATED MR. MULHALL.

Steam Engineers Acquit Him of Being a Politician.

The Central Association of Steam Engineers met yesterday at 283 Hudson Street.

Martin M. Mulhall, who went to Albany to oppose Assembly bill 462, that was objectionable to the engineers, undertook to defend himself against charges that he is a professional Republican politician and lobbyist. He positively denied that he was a politician at all, either Republican or Democrat, although confessing to a large acquaintance among politicians of both parties.

It was on account of his acquaintance with politicians, he continued, that William Armstrong, an engineer, asked him to go to Albany and oppose the bill, so he went. That bill was now as good as dead.

There was considerable discussion, but the meeting passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Mulhall.

A delegate then moved that a committee of three engineers be sent to Albany to urge the passage of Bill No. 1,586, which provides for the enlargement of the powers of the local Boards of Examiners of Boilers and Engineers.

Mr. Mulhall felt aggrieved, and immediately offered to withdraw from the committee to oppose Bill No. 462.

The engineers finally decided to let him serve as the committee to support bill 1,586.

Another delegate moved that several thousand copies of bill 1,586 be printed for distribution, but Mr. Mulhall advised that the matter should be kept a secret lest employers get wind of the matter and oppose the bill in the Legislature. He said he had been in favor of withholding information from the newspapers, too.

The meeting then abandoned the idea of printing copies of the bill.

He Died in the Street.

Thomas Tally, twenty-five years old, of 10 South Street, died on the sidewalk in front of 232 West Street at 7:40 o'clock last evening. The body was removed to the Morgue, and the Coroner was notified. Tally had a mother and brother, who lived at Rondout, N. Y. He had been discharged from Bellevue Hospital Monday.

LABOR LEADERS DISSENT.

Dispute Justice White's Opinion that the Anti-Trust Law Applies to Trades Unions.

Several representative labor leaders yesterday expressed their views upon Justice White's dissenting opinion in the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case under the anti-trust law. Their comments were particularly in reference to Justice White's remark that "the interpretation of the statute makes it embrace every peaceable organization or combination of the laborer to benefit his condition."

Delegate Henry Meisel of the Bartenders said: "Labor organizations have more right to exist than trusts, because they are combinations of many poor men to protect themselves against the rich and powerful corporations who seek to enrich themselves more at the expense of the poor."

Delegate Saum of the United Carpenters and Joiners said: "This is a very extraordinary view for a Judge to take. Trades unions are not trusts, but beneficial organizations."

Delegate Wolders of the Cigarmakers thought that the remark of Justice White was suggested by the trusts, who think to frighten the workingmen, and thus get them to agitate for the repeal of the anti-trust law.

William J. O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said that labor has to combine for self-protection. Trades unions now, as such, did not order strikes nor demand increase of wages. But the individuals themselves asked for increased wages or refused to work.

Delegate McGill of the Plasterers' said that labor unions were not like trusts, for trusts were always composed of a few rich men to plunder the public, while unions protected the poor thousands against the few rich.

Delegate Bogert of the Printers' remarked that Justice White did not know what he was talking about. The anti-trust law cannot kill labor organizations, and they will continue to flourish.

DEPEW'S BIG COTTON MILL.

Land Ceded for a New Industry at the Thriving Little Town Near Buffalo—Power from the Falls.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that the results of recent negotiations which insure the establishment of a big cotton mill within the precincts of his municipal namesake, Depew, N. Y., will add another to the prosperous manufacturing industries in that town and be a great thing for its welfare.

Joseph McCreery, formerly Superintendent of the Shaw Mill in Fall River, after considerable correspondence with Dr. Depew, Dr. W. Seward Webb, H. McK. Twombly, John Jacob Astor, H. Walter Webb, John H. Spoor, and others, who are large owners of Depew real estate, came to an agreement as to the terms on which the land where the new mill is to be situated can be secured. Dr. Depew said that he and the other parties named have nothing to do with the mill, except to make the land concessions.

"It will be a big thing for the town," he said, "which is already remarkably prosperous, and is rapidly growing to be a big manufacturing centre. It is already a great railroad centre. I don't know what Mr. McCreery's plans are, but understand the work will begin at once, and that the capital will be $500,000. The motive power in the mill will come from Niagara Falls."

Mr. Depew's namesake is only three years old, and is fifteen miles from Buffalo. It has a very rapidly growing population, on account of its numerous manufacturing interests. The new mill will have a capacity of 40,000 spindles, and will be equipped with 1,280 Kilburn & Lincoln print-cloth looms. The organization is not yet completed.

TWO DEATHS FROM GAS.

Man and Boy Asphyxiated by Accident in Brooklyn.

Michael Smith, nineteen years old, of 1,198 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and Samuel W. Richardson, fifty years old, of Babylon, L. I., were found dead in bed yesterday morning in a room in the rear of John Hilderbrandt's blacksmith's shop, at 1,145 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. They had been suffocated by gas.

Young Smith was employed by Hilderbrandt, and slept on the premises. Richardson was a friend of his, who was paying him a visit. They had spent the evening about town in seeing the sights together, and returned about midnight. In the room was a small gas stove used for heating the apartment, and the rubber tube attaching it to the gas jet, it was found, had become detached, allowing the gas to escape. It is supposed that the death of the men was due to accident.

MILLET SAYS HE WAS ROBBED

Jersey City Police Discredit His Story About Footpads.

Albert Millet, nineteen years old, of 641 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, told Chief of Police Murphy yesterday that he had been robbed by five men on the Newark Turnpike, just outside of the city on Saturday night. The men secured a gold watch and $10.

Millet said that he went to Newark Saturday afternoon to see a friend whom he only knew as "Charley," and whose address he could not give. He and his friend went to a matinée. After the performance he hailed a trolley car. It was so crowded that he could not get on the platform. He stood on the bumper. His hat blew off, and he jumped from the bumper to secure it. He could not catch the car again, and he walked home. Just before reaching the river he was met by the men, who robbed him. He could give no description of them.

Chief Murphy was told by the conductors employed on the Newark line that their cars were not crowded on Saturday evening on the run to Jersey City, and no one rode on the bumpers. The men employed at the Hackensack Bridge said they had not heard of any robbery. Chief Murphy does not believe Millet's story.

DIED FOR A CIGARETTE.

George Merkt Expires in Bellevue Begging One More Smoke.

George Merkt, who yesterday morning was removed from his home, 262 West Thirty-fifth Street, to Bellevue Hospital, died in the prison ward last evening from the effects of nicotine poisoning. Merkt was a victim of the cigarette habit, and frequently smoked, according to his father, as many as sixteen packages of cigarettes in a day. He was a bartender for his father, at 249 West Thirty-ninth Street. On the way to the hospital it required the combined strength of three policemen to hold Merkt. They shackled him finally, and he was confined in the insane pavilion. On being examined by Dr. Robertson, he was declared not to be insane, and was sent to the prison ward. Throughout the day he cried for cigarettes. He begged the nurse, the policeman in charge of the ward, and of the patient in the bed next to him give him one cigarette, declaring that he would die unless his request was acceded to. He died last evening in great agony.

The father of the young man called at the hospital during the evening. He said that everything possible had been done to cure his son of cigarette smoking. He formerly sold cigarettes in his saloon, but stopped their sale in order to prevent the young man from smoking them.

Child Saved from Drowning.

William Beyer, seven years old, of 210 Third Street, Hoboken, narrowly escaped being drowned yesterday afternoon by falling into the Hudson River at the foot of Seventh Street, while playing with some children, Capt. Albert Heyne and Charles Fitzpatrick of the Atlantic Boat Club succeeded in dragging Beyer out of the water as he was going under for the third time.

JUNIOR'S PRESIDENT TALKS

John Smith Tells a Harlem Audience About the Boys' Republic at Freeville.

SPLIT UP ON THEIR TARIFF.

The Trouble Remedied by the Removal of Foreign Traders—Value of Their Currency Affected by the Volume of Imports—Their Social Problems.

A lad just out of knickerbockers addressed a meeting at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, and talked so intelligently of tariffs, currency ratios, and legislative problems that his hearers were subdued with astonishment. The boy was Master John Smith, sixteen years old, President of the George Junior Republic of Freeville, N. Y., and he told of the organization of the miniature State, and his experiences as chief executive. Master John, who is better known to his loyal subjects as "Jackie Smid," is one of a large family of children whose parents lived on Ludlow Street. Jackie is the most promising of the family. He is a sharp-featured lad, with smoothly combed black hair. He was dressed neatly in black clothing, with a stiffly starched collar and light four-in-hand tie. He spoke of the problems confronting the small republic in a serious, lucid manner, and told naïvely many amusing stories due to the failings of the citizens.

One of his hearers was William George, who was once active in the work of the Harlem branch. After many schemes to help the children of destitute parents, he established the Junior Republic. "Jackie Smid" was duly elected as President and formally inaugurated on the 4th of March, to serve the term of one year as chief executive.

"We carry it along just as they do in the large Republic," he said, in beginning, "although we have to change the conditions within to fit the conditions outside. We have three departments—legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative has two branches, a House of Representatives of seven members, who must be at least twelve years old, and have been in the republic a month, and a Senate of three. The Representatives serve for two weeks, and the Senators for six weeks. The Senators must be thirteen years old, and the term of one of the three ends every two weeks. The President is elected for a year, and must be at least fifteen years old. He has a Cabinet composed of the Criminal Judge, the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Superintendent of the Board of Health—who is a girl," Jackie interrupted himself to say—"a Superintendent of Street Cleaning, Superintendent of the School Commission, and Superintendent of Police. The President has all these in his cabinet, because he wants to know everything going on under him. It all is blamed on the President if anything goes wrong among the citizens.

The citizens, as Jackie explained, to have full rights, must be at least twelve years old. Under that age they were looked after by guardians appointed from among the citizens. Suffrage was open to girls, as well as boys, and, as shown in the election to the head of the Board of Health, offices of a certain sort were open to the girls.

"You must have heard," Jackie continued, "of the five-dollar pass law our Legislature enacted. Any citizen who could earn $5 could buy a pass with it, and the pass allowed him to be away from the republic from 6:45 in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If he committed any offense against the State or United States laws, or the laws of the Junior Republic, he had to give up his pass. Then they passed the cleanliness law. Anybody that did not wash was to be considered a menace to the public safety, and would be arrested. You ought to have seen the scramble for washbowls the morning after that was passed," Jackie said enthusiastically.

"Now, about our economic arrangements. We must have money to live, and so we issue money. It is all tin, though, corresponding to real coins, from a dollar down. Sometimes it has been worth about a fourth of real money, and one time was only worth a twentieth. As every one must work, we have various occupations. Some are lawyers, others merchants, capitalists, and we had one speculator, who made $300 in Republic money. He lost it all before the Summer was over.

"Outside boys used to come to see us, and sell us candy and apples and such things at less than we could sell them for ourselves. Some of our citizens went to the Legislature and complained. The Legislature right away passed a tariff bill, taxing 15 cents on the dollar things brought in and sold within the Republic. Then we had more money than was needed to pay our board and lodging, and it accumulated until it was only worth a twentieth of real money. Our Legislature thought about it, and finally made a higher tariff, taxing imports at 50 cents on the dollar. But those who sold things to us got ahead of the tariff by asking twice as much for their stuff as they did before. We finally divided into two parties. One, the Free Tin Party, wanted a low tariff and cheap goods, and the other, the People's Party, wanted high tariff, less money in circulation, and protection for the Junior Republic merchants. The election that followed almost ended in a riot. Matters were fixed by the troublesome outside merchants moving away, and the tariff was adjusted to suit everybody."

The President also told how a thirteen-year-old lad from Syracuse established a penny provident fund, and was enabled to amass the enormous sum of $13 as clear profit for himself in one Summer. He also spoke of the religious freedom, and generally religious character of the citizens.

The Junior Republic Association wishes to correct the impression that the Republic is on a firm financial basis. The association is already $1,500 in debt, and will require $5,000 for the present year. The money is to be used for cottages, scholarships, supplies of food, clothing, and the like. Any contributions may be sent to A. G. Agnew, 7 Nassau Street.

FORCED THROUGH A WINDOW.

Gleason May Die as a Result of a Raines Law Hotel Fight.

Harry Gleason lies in Bellevue Hospital, dying perhaps of injuries received in a brawl with two men who tried to force him through a plate-glass window. After his head had broken the glass and his body would not go through, they drew him back and laid him on the floor of the Raines law hotel, where the struggle took place at 319 Third Avenue.

Gleason is nineteen years old, and lives at 220 East Twenty-fourth Street. He was seated in the hotel at an early hour yesterday morning. Near him were Peter Mayer, twenty-seven years old, of 340 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Michael Cregan, twenty-eight years old, of 220 East Twenty-fourth Street. Cregan, it was alleged, in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, started a quarrel with Gleason and his friend. Cregan hit Gleason in the face with a beer glass. The two men were struggling when Mayer came to his friend's assistance.

The two dragged Gleason over to a large plate-glass window in the room, and attempted to force him through it. His head broke the glass and went through, but his body stuck. Seeing their efforts were vain, Mayer and Cregan pulled Gleason back through the jagged opening of the window, cutting him severely on the face, neck, and head. The noise of the breaking glass attracted the attention of Detective Kahn of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, who arrested the men.

Gleason was lying on the floor in a semi-conscious condition. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The hospital authorities say his condition is precarious. Police Magistrate Deuel held the men without bail.

Aldag Dies in Bellevue.

Herman Aldag, seventy years old, the German cigar maker who attempted to commit suicide on Friday night last by shooting himself twice in the head, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital.

THE CIRCUS HAS MOVED IN.

Animals Recognize Their Old Quarters in the Garden—A Dromedary Drops Dead.

Barnum & Bailey's Circus took formal possession of Madison Square Garden early yesterday morning. Before nightfall the arena overhead was a wilderness of ropes, nets, rings, and curious-looking devices, whereon strange feats are to be performed. Downstairs, where the animals are kept, the air was charged with hoarse mutterings and the chattering of monkeys. Despite apparent confusion, under the perfect system and leadership of the managers, every rope hung from its properly appointed place, every cage occupied the exact space carefully mapped out for it weeks before.

The critical time of the circus year is when Winter quarters are broken up, and the animals are put in cages for transportation. All last week at Bridgeport was devoted to this. It was just 6 o'clock Saturday night when this was accomplished, and two long trains started for this city. Mott Haven was reached at midnight, and thence the march down to the Garden was made.

It was on the march that the only casualty of the trip happened. "McGinty," a dromedary, dropped dead of heart trouble on the Southern Boulevard. His value was about $800. The Museum of Natural History will get his body.

Most of the animals, on reaching the Garden, appeared to recognize their old quarters. Head Keeper Newman said the elephants entered with loud trumpetings and marched to their places almost without a word of command. The sole exception to the rule was Baby. She is only eighteen months old, and has not yet learned to stand in line and act as other elephants do. She was nervous all day yesterday, and refused to eat.

To-day the performers report for duty and will occupy the time from now until Thursday in testing the paraphernalia for their acts and practicing.

ST. BERNARD BITES TWO MEN.

Dr. Frank R. Gray and a Negro Injured in Jersey City.

Andrew J. Witter of 159 Grand Street, Jersey City, owns a valuable St. Bernard dog. It is nearly two years old. The dog has been kept closely housed recently, but yesterday it escaped to the street. City Physician Frank R. Gray, who has an office in Mr. Witter's house and had been out to make a call, saw a servant trying to coax the dog into the yard. As he was familiar with the animal, he grasped it by the collar. The dog instantly seized his left hand, biting it severely and crushing one of the finger bones.

Dr. Gray was unable to release the dog, and John Denning, colored, of 266 Washington Street went to his aid. The dog at once let go of Dr. Gray's hand and seized Denning's right wrist, almost crushing it. Then Henry Martinetti of Sussex and Van Borst Streets seized a balestick that lay in the street and hammered the dog's head till he let go. The dog was captured after a short chase, and will be held until an expert can decide whether he is afflicted with rabies or not.

Dr. Gray and Denning are both severely injured. The latter was sent to St. Francis's Hospital, where the wounds inflicted by the dog's bite were cauterized. Dr. Gray called a coach, and proceeded to the Pasteur Institute, New York.

FERNANDO'S GUESTS FINED.

The Eight Men in Court Who Got Beer from a Slot Machine.

Thomas Cook, lessee of the building at 32 Roosevelt Street, which was raided by Capt. Freedenburgh of the Oak Street Station and his detectives, appeared in Centre Street Court yesterday as complainant against the prisoners captured in the raid. They were John Murphy, Angelo Stefanalso, John Carrasso, Louis Couree, John Cuneo, Edward Virnard, John Alvorick, and Dominico Alpino.

Cook told Magistrate Wentworth that a gang of young men in the neighborhood had made it a practice for some time past to congregate in the rooms of Joseph Fernando, on the first floor of the building, and create a disturbance. On Saturday night, he said, they had become destructive, and had smashed windows and gas chandeliers in the room.

Detectives Reilly and Mullarkey told the Magistrate that when they entered the room they found that Fernando had rigged up an ingenious machine, which was devised to furnish the guests with beer. They said that a man who wanted a drink only had to drop a coin into the slot designed for the coin of that denomination, and he would not only receive back his change from the machine, but would also receive 5 cents' worth of beer in a bucket that was placed under a hose. Fernando claimed that his guests were only testing the machine with beer that they themselves had placed in it, and no arrests for excise law violations were made.

Magistrate Wentworth fined all of the prisoners $5 each. All paid except Murphy, who was locked up.

CAR WHEELS FOR FIRE BELLS.

Rivalry of Staten Island Companies as to the Size of Their Rims.

The spirit of rivalry between a hose company and a hook and ladder company on Staten Island is not confined to performances at fires. Their contrivances for sounding alarms are singular, and while one contrivance, being larger, is considered superior, the other, being older, is entitled to proper consideration on account of the first application on a large scale of an old-time method of producing sound waves.

The larger contrivance is at the rear of the house of Steady Stream Hose Company at Mariners' Harbor, and, as it can be seen from the railway along the north shore, it naturally attracts the attention of travelers passing by. It is almost the whole of a large steel ring, a section of about a foot in length having been cut out for the purpose of increasing its vibratory capacity, or, as a local fireman explained, "to make her ring loud," the principle applied being that of a large tuning fork. It is about five feet in diameter, and its weight is about 500 pounds.

The idea originated in Port Richmond several years ago, when the members of Granite Hook and Ladder Company got the steel tire of an old paper car wheel and suspended it instead of a bell for use at their quarters. Steady Stream Hose Company, at Mariners' Harbor, favored a bell, as might be supposed from the name of the locality, but the condition of the company's fund did not warrant an expenditure in that direction. Therefore, a member of the company tried to find something that would outsound the contrivance at Port Richmond, and about two years ago he got contributions for the purchase of one of the driving wheels of an abandoned locomotive of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, described as the first locomotive on the road. The steel tire was removed, cut, and hauled to the company's quarters. The first time it was struck for a call to a fire the alarm was heard in Port Richmond.

It is suspended by a chain around two heavy pieces of joist bolted to two long spruce poles that are secured by a heavy crosspiece. The tops are higher than the ridge pole of the house. Attached to one of the poles is a long-handled hammer, with a rope at the outer end for striking from the ground. Sixty volunteer firemen are within hearing distance of the simple contrivance, and when it sounds an alarm their apparatus can be hauled out in less than two minutes. Consequently, they belittle the contrivance of the Port Richmond company.

Stabbed His Son-in-Law.

Thomas Owens, sixty-five years old, and Robert Owens, thirty-one years old, live at 367 Monmouth Street, Jersey City. Robert Owens married Thomas Owens's daughter, but the men are not otherwise related. They quarreled yesterday, because, as the elder Owens alleged, the younger man ill-treated his wife. The old man seized a carving knife and stabbed his son-in-law in the abdomen, inflicting a slight wound. Robert was taken to the City Hospital, and his assailant was locked up at the Gregory Street Police Station.

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ENJOYMENT OUT OF DOORS

A Bright but Chilly Day That Exactly Suited Many Enthusiastic Cyclists.

MUCH DRIVING IN THE PARK.

Crowds Smaller Than a Week Before, but Many Pleasure Seekers Were Out — Oarsmen Practiced on the Harlem — Visitors at the Aquarium.

Those New Yorkers who had looked forward to yesterday expecting a repetition of the ideal weather conditions that marked the previous Sunday were somewhat disappointed. The cheerful warmth and refreshing breezes of a week ago were lacking, and the crowds attracted out of doors were less in evidence.

Cyclists, pedestrians, and oarsmen were everywhere in view, but more thinly scattered, though the wheelmen were almost as many as usual. It was a day when an overcoat was necessary, but the cold was at no time excessive, and for those who were exercising briskly the temperature was pleasant and invigorating.

The class of pleasure-seekers who seemed best suited with the weather were the riders and drivers. Central Park contained scores of fashionable turnouts in the morning. Many prominent and wealthy New York men devoted the forenoon, according to their custom, to driving with their families. The afternoon was, as usual, a more cosmopolitan occasion, and hacks, victorias, dog carts, and carriages of all sorts mingled as thickly as at the opening of the previous week.

There was a crowd at McGown's Pass Tavern, and many well-known persons were seen passing. Charles Bowdoin and his brother stopped there, arriving almost together, each driving a spanking four-in-hand, a sight which is not common in the Park, as yet, this year. The Rupperts were also among the visiting horsemen, and John Quinn passed in the course of the day behind a blooded horse. Dr. W. Seward Webb drove by with a friend, in a spider phaeton drawn by a dock-tail team of roan and bay. Frank Work rode behind a team of blacks which have records. Fred Steinway was also out with his team of bays, Edith F. and Lou Mitchell.

Other drivers noticed were Henry Ziegler, Henry Hughes, B. Goodwin, David Bonner, James McLenahan of Port Chester, and Mayor Peene of Yonkers.

The crowd of equestrians that circled the north end of Riverside Drive was thinner than it was a week before, but the Harlem drivers that went through Seventh Avenue above the Park were out in good force during all the afternoon.

The different views from the bridges of the Harlem River were not of special interest yesterday. The raw air kept away many of the scullers. Most of the rowing club members seemed to prefer loafing in the clubrooms in an atmosphere of sympathy and smoke to dragging out their shells on such a chilly afternoon. Those who did try their oars were well bundled up in sweaters. The Bohemians were as usual among the most active, and the junior and senior eights, the latter stroked by "Joe" Kononk, were out for practice. "Al" Ladman, the club Captain, while rowing with the senior eight, broke his oar in two.

Bicyclists were out in force, especially during the afternoon, and that portion of Fifth Avenue which runs by Central Park was moderately thick with them. The brisk air seemed to quicken their pace a trifle. The crowds that took their outing on foot were not especially numerous in the Park, but seemed fond of wandering to the sunny stretch of Riverside Drive, where the wheelmen passed in unending procession, and the river could be viewed beneath an almost cloudless sky, its surface smartly ruffled by the wind, but quite free of sailboats.

The little structure north of Grant's tomb, which contains the body of the dead General, was visited by many hundreds of people, and the vender of lemonade across the street found customers in spite of the coolness of the day.

The crowd at the Aquarium was large, but did not equal that of a week ago.

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. 12,765 persons passed through. "Fitzsimmons," the thirty-pound lobster, and "Tess," the talking turtle, were still the chief attractions.

BOY HYPNOTIZED TO STEAL.

Twelve-Year-Old John Padden Excuses His Crime in Court.

Twelve-year-old John Padden told Magistrate Wentworth, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, that he had been hypnotized to steal by one Fred Myers. The boy was arraigned for participating in the larceny of a set of harness from 340 Water Street on March 4. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyers of 583 Water Street were also prisoners on the same charge.

When Padden was put on the stand he said he lived at 67 Broadway. He asserted that Meyers had forced him to steal systematically for some time, and that Mr. Meyers had received the articles.

"What do you mean by saying that he forced you?" asked Police Magistrate Wentworth.

"Well," replied the boy, "it was just as he did the night I stole the harness. He led me to the rear of the stable and took my face between his two hands and looked me square in the eyes. He then told me to go into the stable and take the first set of harness I came across."

"Do you mean to say that he hypnotized you?" asked the Magistrate, in surprise.

"I don't know what that word means, but I do know that he looked me square in the eyes, and that then I could not help doing just what he told me."

Mrs. Meyers denied that she had ever seen the boy before, that she had ever given him a cent for any stolen goods, and that she had any guilty knowledge of her husband's thefts. The Magistrate discharged her from custody, but held Meyers in $500 bail for trial and committed the boy to the Gerry society as a witness.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Yellow Is the Decorator's Sunshine.

That is why bird's-eye maple (the very tone of sunlight filtered through forest leaves) and birch (glowing with Autumn tints, and marked with the curl of the swirling eddy over which the trees bent) are found in so many artistic bedrooms.

Spring designs are exquisitely dainty. Examples: Chairs with outspreading legs and roll back, suggestive of Pompeiian days. Cheval glasses with handy little boxes and drawers at the sides. Low dressing-tables, with large mirrors and stool associates.

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FLOWER RIDE FOR CHARITY.

Young Men and Women to Give an Exhibition at Durland's.

The flower ride for charity at Durland's Riding Academy, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, this evening, promises to result in a substantial sum for the benefit of the Church Settlement Club, an organization of thirty-three young women having charge of the charitable work of the Church Settlement House, at 329 East Eighty-fourth Street, among the poor and the needy of the upper east side. The exhibition will be given by the young women and men belonging to the Monday evening class, under the direction of Baron Paul Vietinghoff, the riding master. The women will be richly and tastefully attired to represent the flower each has selected, while each male escort will wear the same flower in his buttonhole.

Sixteen couples will take part in the "entrée des fleurs," in which will be represented the cornflower, purple lilac, pink rose, red poppy, forget-me-not, hops, and poppies, violet, daisy, red rose, lily of the valley, black-eyed Susan, yellow chrysanthemum, red carnation, daffodil, pansy, and hyacinth. An exciting contest will be that of the "jeu de barre" for the silver cup of championship. Each of the three competitors, D. Coleman, W. Eckerson, and J. C. Punderford, has won a victory, and to-night's battle will be the deciding one.

A new and novel feature of the programme will be the appearance of Mme. Marentette, with her champion high school horse Evergreen, which she will put through some fanciful paces in harness. Mme. Marentette will also exhibit her string of high jumpers, Senator, Jay Hawker, Jupiter, and Josie.

HARBURGER LAUDS STRONG.

Says He Is the Only Logical Candidate for Mayor of the Greater City.

Former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Albemarle Association yesterday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall. He said:

"Mayor Strong has given to the citizens of New York an independent, non-partisan administration, doing what he understood to be for the best interests of the community. In an inhabitancy of 2,000,000 people it can readily be understood that some hostile criticism must be expected, and whatever administration was in former times in power was subjected to greater censure than is that of Mayor Strong. A man of the sterling qualities of the Mayor does not do any act unless he thoroughly weighs and considers it, and, as the stamp of his honest intentions is imprinted thereon, he can well afford to take the responsibility.

"He must give due weight to the influence of men who represents the people. A Government is placed upon a solid foundation when the leader represents all classes, and especially the masses. Not a single act of Mayor Strong during his occupancy of office of two and a third years has been a reflection as against his personal honesty. Men have been made by him, who are quietly working and booming themselves for the Mayoralty. They will not be mentioned when the nominating conventions meet. If Mayor Strong will accept a renomination it will come spontaneously by the real citizens of the community who have the welfare of the Greater New York at heart, as well as the dilettante statesmen who are never satisfied with the condition of affairs. If the appointees of the Mayor would pattern after him, and perform their duties as conscientiously as he does, we would hear of hardly a complaint, but the trouble is that the Commissioners are not accessible so readily, and the citizens are apt to blame the Chief Executive for their seeming neglect.

"Mayor Strong is the only logical candidate upon whom all citizens can unite, irrespective of party ties. If England is proud of her grand old man Gladstone, and Germany of her Bismarck, New York City can well congratulate herself that at the head of our affairs we have the true type of an American citizen, who represents the industry of our Nation, and who achieved renown through indefatigable labor, by his untiring energy, in the cause of human progress. Who, then, is best fitted to occupy the chair as the first Mayor of Greater New York in the closing days of the nineteenth century? None other than the man who has given his undivided time and attention to the problems of our city—plain, unassuming William L. Strong."

SOLD GOODS ON SUNDAY.

Two Merchants Fined for Accommodating Police Customer.

Isidore Rothgould was in his store at 528 Tenth Avenue yesterday morning when a man entered the door. "Hello," said the man. "I've got an awful bad cold, and I left home this morning with but one handkerchief, and now I find I'm in a dreadful fix. I want a clean handkerchief." "But this is Sunday," protested the furnishing goods man. "I'm not selling goods to-day." "Oh, you wouldn't make me go home, way up in Harlem, just for a handkerchief, would you?" continued the stranger. "Well, I don't like to do it, but I will oblige you this time," replied Rothgould. The handkerchief was handed out, and almost before he had the change in his pocket, Rothgould was a prisoner. The stranger was Policeman O'Mora of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and he took Rothgould to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Despite his protestations, Magistrate Crane fined him $3.

Harold Freedman, who keeps a furnishing store on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-ninth Street, was another victim to the wiles of O'Mora. His story was that the policeman came into his store and asked for a clean collar. He gave it to him only because he apparently needed it. "I came down to my place to put the gas out and this man gets a collar. Then I locked my store and he locks me up." "Three dollars," was the Magistrate's sole comment.

Canadians Return from Brazil.

The British steamship Buffon, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Rio Janeiro, brought fourteen pasengers. Among this number were two Canadian families of seven persons, who were assisted home by the British Consul. They went to Brazil to better their condition, but, owing to lack of employment were compelled to return home.

Death from Falling Down Stairs.

Mary Colerick, forty-two years old, an unmarried woman, living at 313 East Forty-fourth Street, fell down a flight of stairs early yesterday morning and fractured her skull. She was taken to Flower Hospital and died at 10:30 o'clock of her injuries.

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LADIES' WAIST DEPT.

ARE DISPLAYING A LARGE SELECTION OF SPRING DESIGNS, INCLUDING COPIES OF FOREIGN MODELS MADE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS AND MARKED AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

AGAINST SIDEWALK STANDS

Citizens Oppose the Granting of Permits by the Board of Aldermen.

NARROW STREETS BLOCKED.

The Practice Interferes with the Police and Bureau of Incumbrances in the Performance of Their Duties.

Encouraged by the prospect that the Finn and Leonard bills are dead, the citizens of New York who are interested in having clear sidewalks are going to appear before the Board of Aldermen to request that no more permits for stoop-line stands be issued. Under the laws as they now exist, the Aldermen have authority to permit peddling with baskets and pushcarts, and the erection of stands for the sale of soda water, newspapers, and other articles.

Aside from this semblance of legal authority, many business men assume the right to display and sell goods in front of their stores. Thus the sidewalks in all the narrow streets have become so congested as greatly to interfere with travel. It is claimed that the executive departments of the city, which are charged with the duty of keeping the streets free of obstructions, are hampered by the action of the Board of Aldermen in granting from 50 to 100 permits every week for the erection of stoop-line stands. With a view to checking this practice, the following petition has been prepared and will be circulated for signatures in all parts of the city:

"To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York:

"The undersigned, residents and taxpayers of the City of New York, respectfully petition your honorable body to grant no more permits for the use of stoop lines, sidewalks, elevated railroad stairways, or other spaces on the public streets for soda-water or bootblack stands.

"We also request that no renewals of such permits be granted on streets of a width of sixty feet or less, and that your honorable body take such action as may be necessary to clear all such streets of pushcarts, peddlers, and mercantile stands of every description.

"We respectfully set forth that the sidewalks on the narrow business streets of the city are at the present time so crowded